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FALIN: MOSCOW RECEPTIVE TO TALKS ON GREY AREA WEAPONS

DW231918 Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 22/23 Sep 79 p 1 DW

[Hans Gerlach report on interview with Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, date of interview not stated]

[Text] Moscow--Negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe might be opened today or tomorrow. This is what the former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, stated in an interview with KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER. "On principle" these so-called "gray-area" weapons might be discussed even prior to the ratification of the SALT II agreement by the U.S. Senate, Falin stressed.

A Soviet offer concerning such negotiations has been "on the table" since the beginning of the negotiations with Washington on the limitation of strategic arms since the early seventies, and it is still valid today. Valentin Falin, being one of the most prominent aides of the Moscow leadership in foreign-policy as the deputy head of the International Information Department in the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER specified and supplemented statements he had published in the party paper PRAVDA a few days ago and which caused a sensation in the West.

Falin stressed that the Soviet Union is "open to any proposals" as to the documents [gremien] and the participants in and with which the nuclear medium-range missiles should be discussed. This might be done separately or in conjunction with other disarmament negotiations. So far it has remained open between Washington and Moscow as to who should participate in the planned SALT III talks and what topics should be negotiated. Hence, SALT III could well be treated through distribution in several bodies.

To support his view that, contrary to the opinion of most Western politicians, negotiations on grey-area weapons might be opened directly, Falin said: If SALT II fails in the U.S. Senate "nothing can be expected anymore" in any of these topics since the situation would be much more difficult than it is today.

The chances of such negotiations, however, do not so much depend on the USSR but on how and when NATO can agree that a rapid limitation and reduction of arms in Europe is "necessary and useful." In that respect the former ambassador displayed great skepticism, particularly toward the United States, but also toward France. During the 1978 Brezhnev visit to Bonn, Paris objected to and prevented the inclusion of a statement about weapon readiness for grey-zone negotiations in the joint statement. Originally the Federal Goverment had been interested in that, Falin stressed.

More On Falin Interview

DW231936 Cologne KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER in German 22/23 Sep 79 p 6 DW

[Hans Gerlach report on interview with former USSR Ambassador to Bonn Valentin Falin, date not specified]

[Text] Moscow--The former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, has stated that the talks on SALT III could materialize only if the interlocutors in East and West do not just advocate such negotiation with words.

Rather they must be honestly prepared to achieve a result. At the same time Falin stressed Moscow's fundamental readiness to negotiate on the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. Such a Soviet offer concerning further arms limitation talks has been on the table for quite some time, and the Soviet leadership is "open to all proposals."

A solution must be achieved under the principle of equality and equal security of both sides. "The West is not very prepared for this, Falin said. There, people indeed understand "in their head" the necessity for equality, yet out of habit and tradition they remain glued to the ideas of the past."

The United States, for example, is accustomed to its superiority. "This is a difficult psychological problem for America," Falin suggested. Even though Washington has avowed the principle of equality in the SALT II agreement, it is still hard for the Americans to get this word past their lips. Simultaneously they are trying to restore their superiority. NATO, too, is talking with a forked tongue: Outwardly they talk of a Soviet threat while internally the power ratio between East and West is being realistically assessed. "We shall produce evidence to substantiate that."

Falin expressly underlined the Federal Republic's responsibility in arms control policy. Washington and Bonn are the "directors" of NATO, and the Federal Republic is not just an object of U.S. policy. Nevertheless, the interests of the two nations are different.

The United States wants to abolish the balance just agreed under SALT II through political maneuvers in Europe and Japan, in the Indian Ocean and in the Middle East, as well as with China. The Federal Republic, in contrast, is seeking to enhance its flexibility for action and to further mitigate the military-political limitations imposed on it.

From the Soviet angle it must be stated, not as a threat but just for the sake of clarity, that decisions taken by the West which might qualitatively change the European situation would have "very far-reaching consequences." Likewise the USSR's receptiveness to negotiations on grey-area weapons will be influenced by the way the SALT II agreement is put into practice by the United States after its possible ratification. Falin did not make it clear whether this also applied to the increase in the U.S. military budget and the planned stationing of the MX missile.

Moscow has taken favorable note of the West Europeans' advocacy of SALT II ratification. Yet it is illogical if Western Europe then supports measures that would again upset the strategic balance. Falin referred to the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe now under discussion in this way. "To the Soviet Union it does not make any difference where weapons are stationed that threaten us. We do not have any weapons capable of reaching U.S. territory that are not subject to the control of SALT II. The United States does have such weapons," Falin stressed. This imbalance continues to exist even now. Hence, a SALT III agreement is perhaps even more important than SALT II to the Soviet Union and to Europe.

Falin did not reject the option of a "partnership of security" also in Europe, which is being sought for the USSR-U.S. relationship along with the SALT process. But it is more difficult to create--if only because of the greater number of partners and their interests.

Besides, SALT involves strategic weapons only. In Europe the armed forces of both sides directly face each other. This is why it is necessary to talk about all types of arms. Consequently, a good foundation for such a security system can be achieved only if "flanking measures" are taken.

He considers a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which would prevent both sides from using either conventional or nuclear weapons as one such measure. This is what the Soviet Union has proposed, and he fails to understand the fault the West Europeans find with such a proposal. Furthermore, one might enhance the confidence-creating measures agreed upon at the 1975 Helsinki conference.

Falin emphasized that it is still possible to interrupt the sad "tradition" of constantly increasing arms. Yet the attaining or missing of this chance does not depend on one side alone. Once the arms spiral begins rotating again some automatic dynamics will develop "that will automatically tie us down for the next 10 or 15 years."

The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure that people in the West realize what could happen. Yet to politicians decisions already programmed are often more important than the chances offered them by the other side.

BEGLOV SAYS U.S. BASES MUST FIGURE IN FUTURE SALT TALKS

LD241243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[APN political observer S. Beglov article: "The Pentagon's Base Strategy"]

[Text] New details have recently become known to the world public on the Pentagon's plan to create a so-called "quick strike corps." An important place in this plan is allotted to extending the U.S. military presence, and above all strengthening the system of U.S. military bases in various regions of the world. In particular, the plan envisages speeding up the construction of U.S. Air Force and naval sites on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon's lists already include more than 400 military bases outside the United States, not counting more than 2,000 "subsidiary" strong points. These militarist tentacles have spread to 30 countries. But even this is not enough for the Pentagon strategists, who, as New York TIMES observer Drew Middleton noted recently, are demanding that new regions be declared objects of "increased American military responsibility."

For what purpose? "For the sake of defending our national security," American leaders insist to the public in each country "favored" with a U.S. military presence. "For the sake of restraining the Soviet threat," politically-minded generals and bellicose politicians from Washington declare.

However, that is by no means the true state of affairs. "It is not we but the United States who have created dozens of military bases with bombers and submarines with nuclear and other long-range weapons, stretching in a sinister chain along the borders of the USSR and our allies in the north and south, east and west," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his answers for the weekly VORWAERTS. "I would like to suggest that those who are today sowing imaginary fears and hysteria in connection with the USSR's natural defense measures, and also those who believe these panic-mongers, put themselves even for a moment in Soviet people's place. Our country has been surrounded by these bases for several decades. It would be interesting to know what these nervous gentlemen would say in such a situation."

A belt of deployment of NATO "medium-range" firepower, including nuclear devices, stretches for hundreds of kilometers along the borders of European socialist countries. There are hundreds of Pershing missiles, some 500 ship-based aircraft, 700 tactical aircraft and 160 F-111 bombers. They are all targeted toward the USSR and its allies.

Leading circles in West European countries welcomed the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, assessing it as a step toward subsequent agreements concerning limiting and reducing nuclear missile arsenals, including in Europe. But there are also figures in the West who even in these conditions continue to seek a pretext for "spurring on" the process of modernizing NATO armed forces. The NATO strategists' hands are reaching out toward cruise missiles and neutron weapons. Under cover of the ballyhoo around the mythical "Soviet threat," the idea is being forced through that the system of American forward-based facilities must remain intact. At the same time the logic of the strategic arms limitation process indicates that the success of further steps in this matter will only be possible if the question of American forward-based facilities is also discussed in subsequent talks.

U.S. base strategy poses a serious threat to the freedom and independence of many states, not least those on whose territory American bases are located.

On the European Continent the base strategy of American imperialism, while spearheaded against the socialist community countries, is at the same time oriented toward interference in NATO countries' internal affairs with the aim of hindering social and political transformations. In the Near Eastern-Africa sector of world policy the base potential of imperialism is being used increasingly openly at the service of reactionary forces as a counterweight to progressively-oriented states and national liberation forces. In Asia the base strategy is being adapted to the revival of the old "divide and rule" policy with the aim of preventing the restructuring of international relations in the spirit of peaceful cooperation and good neighborliness.

A process of adaptation to the changing situation can be detected in U.S. military-political strategy. But its common denominator--gambling on force--remains unchanged.

Thus in the Persian Gulf area the main strong points are still the American base in Bahrain and the British base on Masira Island, which also serves the Pentagon. They play an important role in operations to suppress national liberation forces and in defending the interests of the multinational oil monopolies.

The interventionist essence of this strategy has been revealed particularly clearly recently. In connection with the exacerbation of economic contradictions in the West and the monopolies' desire to put the blame for the energy crisis on theoil extracting countries, a plan has been elaborated in Washington for creating a "quick strike" corps of 110,000 men. Its purpose, as the Pentagon declared, is to insure that U.S. Armed Forces are capable of being shipped into and entering battle in "a whole series of regions outside Europe." This is a new attempt to implement U.S. claims to the role of "world gendarme."

U.S. military-political interests were also the main motive force in the Camp David separate deal. It is no accident that the foreign press is hinting strongly at associated versions of creating U.S. bases or insuring other forms of American military presence in the region of the Near Eastern conflict either directly or under the flag of participation in "international formations."

The inglorious end to the Pentagon's adventure in Indochina and the constructive position of Socialist Vietnam and Laos in the cause of establishing relations of peaceful cooperation among Southeast Asian states revealed the groundlessness of American gambling on military-political groupings like SEATO as a cover for U.S. military interference in the affairs of states in that region.

The modification of the strategy now being implemented by Washington, with the emphasis transferred to "sharing the burden" and a certain rebasing of the American military presence on a number of island territories, essentially conceals the line of creating new centers and strong points for the power game, which has already repeatedly created hotbeds of conflict in Asia.

The Pacific is also allotted an important role in the cause of creating an "island belt" of American bases. Unseemly U.S. maneuvers around the question of granting independence to the people of Micronesia, who live on the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands in the western Pacific, are indicative in this light. It is not difficult to discover the main reason for such encroachments, these islands have long been the Pentagon's patrimony, a nuclear weapons testing range and a site for the deployment of naval bases.

Japan is notably stepping up its activeness in the role of "junior partner" in "sharing the burden" in the new round of militarist games. Those who support the rebirth of its military potential are clearly not confining themselves to gambling on numerous U.S. bases but also seek the creation of joint Japanese-American bases and the strengthening of military cooperation in other spheres, as indicated, in particular, by the joint naval maneuvers that are being staged. The public in Asia is displaying growing and rightful concern that the temptation being experienced by certain circles in Japan to participate in military-political combinations aimed against the spread of detente to the Far East and Pacific Ocean region is again pushing the country onto a dangerous path.

China's Maoist leadership is striving to derive benefit from the American plan for expanding military bases. The symptom noted by international observers is no accident: The Beijing leaders have not protested by a single word or gesture against the maintainance of the American military presence in Asia and the creation of new Pentagon strong points, in particular on Diego Garcia. Obviously it is a question of a certain solidarity in the two powers' designs and actions, which influential Washington circles made known unambiguously when Beijing unleashed the aggressive war against Vietnam.

The peoples of states woven into the web of American imperialism's bases are becoming increasingly clearly aware that they themselves and their countries' independence are becoming hostages to the outmoded "position of strength" policy. That is why on various continents the protest movement against imperialist military bases and the Pentagon's base strategy is broadening.

KENNEDY TO VOTE FOR SALT II DESPITE REPORTS ON USSR TROOPS

LD220638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has stated that he will vote for the ratification of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting the strategic offensive weapons. In an interview to the New York TIMES Kennedy said that his decision will not be influenced by reports of any Soviet military units in Cuba.

SENATOR CRANSTON CALLS FOR SALT II RATIFICATION

LD221631 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] San Francisco, September 22, TASS--Deputy leader of the majority in the Senate of the U.S. Congress Alan Cranston pointed to the need of ratification by the U.S. Senate of the Soviet-American treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation.

The treaty on SALT II limiting nuclear arsenals of the USA and the USSR and the next step in the framework of SALT III which, as it can be hoped, will lead to a considerable reduction on these arsenals help lessen the danger of differences between the USA the USSR resulting in a disaster of nuclear war, the senator said when speaking in Los Angeles.

TASS CITES YOST ARTICLE ON SALT II

LD212154 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 21, TASS--Attempts now under way in the USA to "link up" the ratification of the SALT II treaty with questions having nothing to do with it, threaten not only the interests of U.S. national security, but the entire complex of relationships between the two countries, Charles Yost, noted American politician and former permanent U.S. delegate to the U.N. warns readers in the pages of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. As an example of such fallacious policy he cites the campaign now being fanned up in America around allegations about the appearance of "Soviet combat units" on Cuba. Those who encourage this campaign and use it to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty, or to complicate its process, are taking upon themselves a very grave responsibility, the article says. Some politicians have latched on to this matter in a bid to derive political advantages in view of the forthcoming elections next year, Yost observes. In these circumstances the government and the Senate should demonstrate far-sightedness and common sense, rather than toughness, Charles Yost writes in conclusion.

JACK ANDERSON'S SALT VIOLATION 'FABRICATIONS' HIT

LD212017 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The concluding stage of hearings on the ratification of the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) has begun in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. The committee was addressed by a number of well-known politicians, public and religious figures who spoke of the firm support of the treaty by the American people. Numerous public opinion polls showed that at least 70 percent of U.S. citizens favour the treaty with the USSR on controlling strategic arms. The enemies of SALT II, however scorn the opinion of the majority of the American people as they undertake desperate attempts to prevent its ratification. They are not loath of any means, lies included. The latest example is a commentary by the commentator Jack Anderson in the Washington POST. This writer is well known in the USA as a past master of the "gossip columns." He has firmly won the reputation of a specialist in the "big lie." When bidding for a sensation he is prepared, as testified by many years of practice, to calumniate anyone. He is particularly zealous in the field of anti-Sovietism, charging the Soviet Union of one "crime" after another, each one more absurd than the previous. Such is the case this time, too. Jack Anderson alleges that the Soviet Union violated the first Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT I) concluded in 1972. There is no need to argue with Jack Anderson, over his fabrications about the Soviet Union's "violations" of SALT I. We shall merely remark that the many years of Soviet-American practical cooperation irrefutably testify that the Soviet Union strictly honours its obligations. Speaking specifically about the SALT I treaty, even American officials have repeatedly stated that the Soviet side has never violated the agreement. And this, of course, is perfectly well known by the commentator-slanderer himself. Yet he acknowledged facts, for he always writes with an eye to what the reactionary, militaristic and anti-Soviet quarters want to read.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Political Debate Opening

LD241208 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 24, TASS--TASS correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Vladimir Matyash report:

A general political debate is opening today at the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. Nearly 150 speakers have already registered to address the debate. In keeping with the tradition, representatives of countries--presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers are stating the positions of their governments on key international issues.

Thirty-four years ago 51 countries established the world organization, whose members are now 152 states. The very character of the discussions in the Blue Hall of plenary meetings of the United Nations Organization has changed reflecting the fundamental change in the balance of forces in the world arena. An overwhelming majority of U.N. members come out from the positions of resolute opposition of arms race, attempts at imperialist and neocolonialist diktat, at imposing discriminatory economic relations. Understandably such trends in the work of the United Nations Organization are a source of discontent for the USA and other Western powers, which formerly, as a matter of fact, exercised undividing sway in the General Assembly hall and manipulated voting. The New York TIMES frankly admits that an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the assembly are opposing the stand of the West.

Therefore, the Western powers, would like to split the assembly's anti-imperialist majority and set one part of it against the other. From the very first days of the current session the USA and China acting in a united front openly tried to sidetrack the United Nations Organization from discussing the most important issues of the present and imposing on it a discussion on the question of Kampuchea's representation. It was also a manoeuvre conceived with the aim of making the nonaligned movement revise the decisions taken at the recent nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

But, as is pointed out in the sources close to the assembly, the participants in the debate intend to focus on the questions directly linked with the main objective of the United Nations Organization--maintaining international peace and security and further improving the political climate in the world.

Speaking from the rostrum of the United Nations Organization session President for the current session Salim A. Salim said that the final aim of the efforts by all states is general and complete disarmament under effective international control, while the closest aim is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to halt the arms race and clear the way leading to lasting peace.

The clear, specific and realistic proposals of the USSR that in general opinion are aimed at curbing the arms race, at disarmament, deepening detente and strengthening international security, meet with understanding and broad support among the assembly delegates. The participants in the debate point out that the implementation of the Soviet-American agreements reached in Vienna and the ratification of the SALT II treaty will give a fresh impetus to the process of curbing the arms race, of complementing political detente with that in the military field, of passing over to real disarmament.

At the same time, a source of serious concern for the world community is the sharp growth of the military budgets of the USA and the other NATO countries, their plans for the deployment of new types of missiles nuclear weapons in Europe. The assembly delegates are right in describing such actions as incompatible with the interests of deepening international detente, as a signal to escalation of militaristic preparations.

An important place in the course of the debate will be occupied by questions connected with the elimination of dangerous seats of tension in the "hot spots" of the world, eradication of the last strongholds of colonialism, racialism and apartheid in the south of the African Continent.

Vance Speech Reported

LD242158 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 24, TASS--TASS correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets and Vladimir Matyash report:

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, representing the United States, addressed the U.N. General Assembly here. He noted that some positive changes took place recently in the international arena. "The unrelenting hostility of the cold war has given way to a more complex relationship between East and West, with elements of both competition and co-operation," he said.

The U.S. Secretary of State underlined that "a particular obligation falls to the largest nuclear powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--to contain the competition in strategic weapons. The SALT II treaty can be a major step toward fulfilment of that obligation."

As the most important positive change in the international situation Cyrus Vance noted the Soviet-American negotiations to limit armaments. "The East and the West," he stated, "have entered into the broadest arms control agenda in history. The Soviet Union and the United States have negotiated significant limitations on strategic arms in a treaty that now awaits ratification."

The U.S. secretary of state maintained that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is a "dramatic achievement." Though it is well known that all Arab countries which make up the bulk of this region, firmly condemned the collusion made under U.S. aegis, as the main factor obstructing the establishment of a genuine, lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Cyrus Vance's speech from the U.N. rostrum demonstrated once again that the U.S. intends to continue encouraging the Israeli aggressor and introducing splits into the united front of Arab states.

The U.S. representative appeared in the role of a "sympathizer" with the peoples of South-east Asia, and held forth about the "flood of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea."

Yet the whole world well knows that it was precisely the USA aggression of many years against the peoples of those countries, the savage bombings, the use of napalm and other means of mass extermination of people, which brought both untold suffering to the peoples of those countries, and gave rise to the refugees, whose plight the United States representative chose to bemoan from the U.N. rostrum.

Gromyko, Vance Discussion

LD250722 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held a talk with Cyrus Vance, secretary of state of the United States. Questions of Soviet-American relations were discussed. It was agreed that the exchange of opinion will be continued.

Gromyko, Sonoda Talks

LD241556 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 24, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, received the foreign minister of Japan, Sunao Sonoda.

They discussed Soviet-Japanese bilateral relations and some international problems, including those concerning the situation in the Far East and other parts of Asia, as well as matters connected with the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

During the talk Andrey Gromyko remarked that the Soviet Union's line in regard to Japan was and remains principled and consistent, and that the USSR is prepared to develop cooperation with that country in various fields, including the political field, on the basis of goodneighbourhood and mutual benefit, provided, of course, the Japanese side shows a similar readiness, too.

Zhukov Article

LD241445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "The United Nations"]

[Text] The phrase "The United Nations" was born in the winter at the end of the troubled year of 1941, when news came from the snow-covered Moscow region concerning the first crushing counterblow inflicted on the Hitlerite hordes by the Soviet armed forces.

In Washington on 1 January 1942 representatives from the USSR, the United States, Britain and 23 other states signed a declaration stating their determination to struggle jointly until complete victory against "the wild and savage forces attempting to subjugate the world," and called on other countries to join them in this struggle.

Life itself forced the United States, Britain and their allies to combine their efforts with the socialist power at that time. All their attempts at all costs to appease Hitler and to persuade him to direct aggression against the USSR, and only against the USSR, had failed. The Wehrmacht sent its divisions not only to the East. The Western powers only recalled the repeated Soviet reminders that peace was indivisible and could only be maintained and consolidated by insuring collective security when they saw for themselves the fatal consequences of the Munich Pact with Hitler.

Both during and before the war the Soviet Union tirelessly recalled the lessons emanating from the failure of the League of Nations. [paragraph continues]

Our country called for a completely different postwar structure based on maintaining and consolidating the antifascist coalition. The question of creating a new international organization essentially different from the League of Nations was discussed repeatedly at meetings of leading figures of the main powers in the anti-Hitler coalition, the initiative invariably being due to the Soviet Union.

The Moscow conference of the USSR, U.S. and British foreign ministers held from 19 through 30 October 1943 already adopted a declaration which proclaimed the "need to establish as soon as possible a worldwide international organization for maintaining international peace and security--an organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states which can be joined by all such states, large or small." Then, too, it was decided on the basis of a Soviet proposal to form a commission comprising USSR, U.S. and British representatives for preliminary joint elaboration of questions connected with establishing that organization.

The guns were still roaring in Europe and the Pacific and the end of the war still a long way off when envoys of the three main antifascist coalition powers met in an old three-storied house in the quiet Washington suburb of Dumbarton Oaks in fall 1944. After 39 days of strenuous work they elaborated and precisely set out the main political principles and organizational bases of the new, truly worldwide international organization for maintaining peace and security which then acquired the name now well known throughout the world--the United Nations Organization.

Now, approaching the 35th anniversary of the adoption of the decisions elaborated at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and on the eve of the next, now the 34th--UN General Assembly Session, which traditionally opens on the third Tuesday in September every year, it is useful and instructive to recall the proceedings of that memorable conference and the decisions it adopted.

It is highly significant, that of the three possible documents on creating the new international organization presented to the conference participants, the Soviet draft was chosen as a basis for discussion.

"Taking into account the severe devastation and innumerable casualties which this war has cost mankind, the peace-loving peoples of the world naturally seek the means to prevent the repetition of a similar tragedy in the future," A.A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, said at Dumbarton Oaks 21 August 1944. "They have spilled too much blood and made too many sacrifices to be indifferent to their future. That is why they are endeavoring to create an international organization capable of insuring that such tragedies do not recur and also of insuring peace, security and prosperity for the peoples in the future."

The Soviet delegation, working with representatives of the Allied powers in elaborating proposals relating to the creation of the worldwide international organization, attached paramount importance to the principles of unanimity among the great powers which were permanent members of the Security Council--destined to be the USSR, the United States, Britain, France and China--of the sovereign equality of all UN members, each member's conscientious fulfillment of adopted pledges, the solution of international disputes only by peaceful means, refraining from the use or threat of force in international relations, and noninterference in states' internal affairs.

It was not easy to secure the Western powers' acceptance of these principles. The greatest resistance from that quarter came in connection with the Soviet proposal that the principle of unanimity among the great powers should operate with resolving important questions in the Security Council--the chief organ of the international organization being created.

It was not possible to achieve agreement on this question at Dumbarton Oaks. A decision on the voting procedure in the Security Council, drawn up in the spirit of Soviet proposals, was adopted at the Yalta conference of the USSR, U.S., and British heads of government in February 1945. The UN Charter was finally completed and affirmed at the San Francisco Conference held from 25 April through 26 June 1945.

The later course of events proved convincingly how wise and consistently defended the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, including the principle of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council.

As is well known shortly after the war ended the United States and its allies, using the temporary majority of votes they then had in the United Nations, attempted to pursue a policy of diktat in world affairs by breaking up the unity of the antifascist coalition. However, these attempts invariably met with a resolute rebuff from the USSR and other socialist countries. The fact that the USSR, utilizing the principle of unanimity in Security Council voting, consistently opposed all attempts to use the United Nations for purposes which had nothing in common with the tasks of maintaining peace and international security played a most important role here.

Years passed and the correlation of forces in the international arena changed fundamentally. The number of UN members increased from 50 to 151. The United States and its allies lost the "automatic majority" by which they tried to use the United Nations for their own political ends in the late forties and early fifties.

As time passes, the impact of the positive aspects enshrined in the UN Charter on that organization's activity becomes stronger. In a whole range of instances the United Nationa has helped to resolve disputes and conflict situations presenting a danger to peace. Many international agreements contributing to the consolidation of peace have been prepared and signed within its framework. The UN adoption--on the Soviet Union's initiative--of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples was of tremendous significance.

Questions connected with the struggle to halt the arms race are constantly on the agenda of the United Nations and its organs. The UN General Assembly special session, which gave new impetus to the struggle, was also devoted to this theme. It must be hoped that the regular session opening 18 September will also contribute to the struggle to consolidate peace.

The conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty reveals new opportunities with regard to the struggle for disarmament.

Crucial new tasks lie ahead which will have to be resolved by both bilateral and multilateral negotiations, including negotiations on the further limitation and reduction of strategic weapons--SALT III--on talks that are to begin immediately after the ratification of the SALT II treaty; on halting the production of nuclear arms in all their forms and gradually reducing nuclear arms stockpiles until they are liquidated; on further strengthening the procedure for nonproliferation of nuclear arms; on strengthening guarantees for the security of states which do not have nuclear arms, on the nondeployment of nuclear arms on the territory of states which do not already have them; on concluding a treaty on a general ban on nuclear arms tests; on banning new kinds of weapons of mass destruction; on banning chemical weapons; on declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone; on liquidating foreign military bases, and much more.

Questions concerning the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations (the USSR has long proposed the conclusion of such a treaty), a declaration on strengthening international security, the situation in the Near East and other "hotspots" in the world are awaiting discussion and settlement. This also applies to urgent questions concerning the liquidation of colonialism and support for national liberation movements. The General Assembly will have the opportunity to examine the economic, social and legal and other questions facing it.

Naturally, the UN General Assembly's actual potential must not be overestimated. According to the Charter it is merely empowered to make recommendations which are not binding on states. But it would also be a mistake to underestimate its role and significance. In our time, when almost all the world's states are represented in the General Assembly, it has a moral and political authority which contrasts it with the prewar League of Nations, and anybody who attempts to oppose the will of the overwhelming peace-loving majority of its members appears before mankind as an enemy of peace and international cooperation.

"Of course," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "we understand very well that the United Nations is not some kind of self-contained force or some kind of world supergovernment. Its stance and actions merely reflect a certain correlation of forces among world states and a certain prevailing trend in international life. But it is precisely for this reason that we view the United Nations' future optimistically since we know, first, that the role and relative political weight of the socialist and other peace-loving countries in the world is steadily increasing and will continue to increase. Second, we are firmly convinced that the peace policy tirelessly pursued by the Soviet Union, carrying out the behests of Lenin, ultimately accords with the interests of all peoples and all countries, both great and small."

It is no accident that the UN Charter's lofty principles, in whose drafting the Soviet Union participated so actively both at Dumbarton Oaks and in San Francisco, are acquiring increasingly broad popularity throughout the world and are giving rise to increasingly resolute support.

These principles, as the reader will recall, have been applied and further developed in many bilateral and multilateral international agreements, particularly the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. Such extremely important documents as the treaties between the USSR, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia and the FRG, the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin, the principles of cooperation between the USSR and France, the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States, a whole range of arms limitation treaties and agreements as well as many others have been drafted and signed in full accordance with these principles.

New tasks lie ahead which will have to be resolved by states basing their stance on the UN Charter. No sensible person interested in maintaining world peace can fail to see that these tasks can only be resolved successfully if the nations which proclaimed themselves united for the sake of the struggle for peace can successfully withstand attempts to disunite them.

PALESTINE SOLIDARITY COLLOQUIUM OPENS IN ROME

LD241718 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rome, September 24, TASS--An international colloqium for solidarity with the Palestine people, for peace in the Middle East, opened here today. It is organised on the initiative of the Italian Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Palestine People, which includes prominent representatives of democratic parties, trade unions and public organisations. Also taking part are politicians from different European countries, representatives of the U.N. and delegations from Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

A document circulated by the organising committee notes that the Middle East conflict has entered of late a new dangerous phase, which may lead to the international equilibrium upset. In this connection the committee believes that a just and lasting Middle East peace can only be established on the basis of the U.N. Security Council's and General Assembly's resolutions, on the basis of a global political solution of the problem, envisaging the recognition of the Palestine Arab people's right to self-determination, to the creation of a sovereign and independent state of its own.

BRIEFS

FOREIGNERS IN KIEV--Ratau--A large group of participants in the Moscow conference on the problems of childhood, representatives of Guinea, Canada, Kuwait, Sierra Leone, Turkey and a number of other countries, recently spent 3 days in the Ukraine's capital city. On 13 September they met in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Society aktivs, members of the Committee of Soviet Women, representatives of a number of ministries and departments. G.N. Menzheres, member of the Commission for the International Year of the Child in the Ukrainian SSR and Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman, spoke to the visitors about a comprehensive program which is being carried out in Kiev to improve the education, training and health conditions of children. The delegation members shared their impressions of the Moscow conference. The guests laid flowers at the monument to Lenin and at the obelisk on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory. They inspected a kindergarten, a school and an interschool training and production combine in Dneprovskiy Rayon, visited the N.A. Ostrovskiy Palace for young pioneers and schoolchildren in Kiev and toured the city. [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

APPEALS FOR 'SENSE' IN U.S. MILITARY SPENDING GO UNHEEDED

LD250925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch under the general heading "Growing Appetites"]

[Text] Washington, 20 September--Charging emotions around the mythical "Soviet threat," the military-industrial complex and circles close to it are continuing to push the country onto the path of escalating the arms race. And not without results, as is attested by the latest bout of military frenzy on Capitol Hill.

Recently the U.S. Senate adopted a far-reaching decision which can be interpreted only as a signal to further press ahead with military preparations. A resolution calling for a 5 percent annual increase in the military budget in the 1981-1982 fiscal years, not counting adjustments for inflation, was carried by a majority vote. As a result, according to press calculations, the 1982 budget could amount to no less than $163.3 billion--substantially more than requested by the President.

In another resolution the Senate demanded an increase amounting to a further $3.2 billion in the military budget for forthcoming fiscal 1980.

During the session some legislators appeal to their colleagues for sense, pointing out that the cries of the "deplorable weakening" of U.S. military might do not reflect the real state of affairs. Senate Budget Committee Chairman E. Muskie, for instance, said that the United States and its NATO allies in 1979 together spent $218 billion on military projects--much more than the Warsaw Pact countries. The enemy threatening to devastate the United States in the near future is not the Soviet Union but inflation, Muskie stated. However, the appeals for sense had no effect on the majority of senators, who were concerned to satisfy the growing appetites of the military-industrial complex.

Browne: More Military Spending

LD250927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 20 September TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has outlined the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1980 beginning 1 October and analyzed the general state of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The speech was steeped in a militarist spirit. Despite the principles of parity and identical security of sides agreed between the USSR and the United States H. Brown advocated further increasing U.S. military expenditure and stepping up the arms race. Among other things he supported the administration's proposal to increase by 3 percent annually the Pentagon's budget--already the largest ever in the entire history of the United States.

The secretary reported that President Carter had approved a program providing for building up the U.S. strategic forces under which expenditure for the strategic system in the Pentagon's budget for fiscal 1981 will increase sharply. The lion's share of these funds will go toward modernizing existing land-based ballistic missiles and constructing and deploying the new MX missle system. According to government calculations the MX development program is the most expensive in U.S. history and will cost the taxpayers about $35-$40 billion.

The Pentagon chief also advocated every strengthening of other components of the U.S. "strategic triad." He said that work is now pressing ahead on the development of cruise missiles mounted on aircraft and that the first squadron of B-52 bombers fitted with cruise missiles will come into service in 1983. The Trident-1 submarine missile system will be deployed next year.

Referring to U.S. relations with the West European allies, the defense secretary stated that the administration favors strengthening the NATO military machine, viewing that bloc as the "cornerstone" of its policy in Europe. He advocated further implementation of the long-term plan modernizing the NATO armed forces, under which it is planned to increase the number of tanks, guns, aircraft and other lines of weapons possessed by NATO. The Pentagon has already delivered more than 47,000 additional antitank guided missiles and shipped several squadrons of heavy military helicopters and artillery subunits to NATO'S arsenals within the framework of this plan in accordance with the doctrine of expanding the U.S. military presence in Western Europe. The number of U.S. ground troops in Western Europe has increased by 9,500 since 1975.

According to the U.S. press, Washington intends to deploy in Western Europe several hundred of the new "Eurostrategic" weapons--Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads--apart from the conventional arms deliveries.

The defense secretary supported the administration's plans to create a so-called "quick strike corps" with a total strength of up to 100,000 men, which Washington intends to use as a "mailed fist" to insure its interests in various regions of the globe by force or the threat of force.

H. Brown advocated continuing the close military cooperation between the United States and its allies in Asia, particularly South Korea and Japan, stressing that the United States intends "to continue maintaining its substantial forces in that region."

The defense secretary's speech was obviously in accordance with a desire to depict the Washington administration's course toward stepping up the arms race as concern for "maintaining the world strategic balance" and as an "enforced response" to a nonexistent" "Soviet threat." The myth of the "Soviet military threat" has evidently become a convenient screen for certain political circles in Washington, concealing as it does their expansionist and hegemonist aspirations. Under its cover the United States is implementing measures to strengthen the NATO aggressive bloc and is building up its military potential and developing and deploying new weapons systems.

U.S. SEEKS EXPANSION OF SYSTEM OF JOINT BASES WITH ALLIES

LD241223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Petrusenko commentary "On International Themes: Bridgeheads for Expansion"]

[Text] In U.S. newspapers and journals it is often possible to see a map of the globe with small circles showing the foreign bases of the U.S. military department, the Pentagon. The map is dotted with hundreds of these small circles and it would not be untruthful to say that they literally swim before the eyes. But they seem too few for the Pentagon. The growth of the quantitiative and qualitative parameters of the U.S. military presence in places far distant from the New World is continuing under the sharp eye of Washington's strategists.

Recently the New York TIMES reported that the Pentagon has won the right to use another 38 air force bases in Western Europe in addition to the U.S. "main permanent bases" there. Apart from that, talks are underway on including 15 airports in the so-called "joint utilization of bases" program.

This program, according to the information given in the newspaper, is already in operation. Exercises are taking place in which collaboration between the crews of U.S. fighter-bombers and reconnaissance aircraft arriving from across the ocean and the servicing personnel of allied bases is rehearsed.

The U.S. military attempts to "justify" the blatant expansion of its network of bases by referring to the need to defend U.S. national security. However, the real threat to international security is being created by the very haste with which the Pentagon is seeking new strongpoints.

The Pentagon system of "joint operational bases" in Western Europe is just the latest and newest example of the recent trend toward expanding the U.S. network of military bases under the guise of their "joint" utilization with NATO partners. As our press has already reported, the Pentagon and the CIA are gradually acquiring the British bases on Cyprus, deploying there spy aircraft in particular. The Americans have gained access to the major naval and air force base constructed by the British on Masirah Island off the coast of Oman. It was not particularly difficult for the United States to "persuade" Egyptian President as-Sadat to lease the Pentagon one of the two Sinai bases after Israel's withdrawal. Military deliveries for the Egyptian Armed Forces will be the rent for the base. In pledging to finance the construction of two new Israeli bases in the Negev Desert the U.S. strategists are obviously counting on something "coming their way" here, too.

The perpetrators of imperialist expansion resort to this kind of camouflage of U.S. military bases on others' territory for various reasons. However, one of them is particularly important.

In recent years the U.S. military has repeatedly been forced to clear out at the demand of the public and governments of other countries. Attempting to insure itself against such contingencies, the Pentagon is now pressing for the "joint" utilization of bases. However, this screen cannot conceal the former line of U.S. imperialism's most militarist circles toward implementing their global expansionist aims.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX EFFORTS AGAINST DETENTE DETAILED

LD241347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Economic Sciences G. Tsagolov article: "Sinister Complex's Dangerous Strategy; Detente and Its Opponents"]

[Text] The Washington The American Enterprise Institute publishing house recently published a book entitled "Grand Strategy for the Eighties". Its authors are Gen Maxwell Taylor and Adm Elmo Zumwalt. In the past both fought in Vietnam. The former commanded operations on land, the latter at sea. Retired now, they are warring together against those who oppose the arms race. Their opus is directed from start to finish against any agreements promoting arms reduction. "U.S. national policy is already underarmed," they write without a moment's hesitation, resorting to fabrications about the notorious "Soviet military threat." To "prevent the Soviet Union from achieving global supremacy," they recommend sharply increasing military expenditure. The book has as its preface the epigraph: "Diplomacy without arms is like an orchestra without instruments"--a saying of the medieval Danish King Frederick II.

Nowadays it is more difficult to justify militarist preparations. Curbing the arms race has become a demand of the times, the most urgent problem on earth. That is why militarists and like-minded politicians are obliged to adapt to the situation and to dodge about.

The attacks on SALT II are characteristic in this respect, for instance. From what positions is SALT II not being shelled. Some people allege that the treaty insures "one-sided advantages" for the USSR and "undermines the American nation's security." Others try to discredit the agreement by alleging that its fulfillment "cannot be verified." Others swear that they "are not against it in principle" but propose "amendments" which are obviously unacceptable.

Of course, the majority do not allow themselves to state openly their allegiance to the military-industrial complex. But no demagogic veil over their speeches will conceal their obeisance to this sinister idol.

In 1913 in his articles "To Whose Advantage," "Armaments and Capitalism," and "The Capitalists and Armament" published in PRAVDA V.I. Lenin emphasized the special role played in preparing the imminent imperialist war by "military symbioses"--unions of arms trusts with high-ranking military and political figures. "A torrent of gold pours directly into the pockets of bourgeois politicians united in an exclusive international gang inciting the peoples to vie with each other in armaments...." V.I. Lenin wrote.

Since then much has changed in the world. The military-industrial complex has also changed. Its center has shifted from Europe to America. It is now spearheaded against the Soviet Union. But Lenin's assessment remains topical.

Since World War II the position of capitalism in the international arena has deteriorated sharply. The United States, which rules the imperialist camp, has assumed the role of "savior of the free world." The cold war has unleashed against the socialist countries. All this conditioned the gigantic growth of the U.S. war machine.

The lion's share of military business is concentrated in the hands of just a few dozen companies. McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed, General Dynamics, Grumman, Boeing, United Technologies, Ling-Temco-Vought and other firms engaged predominantly in the production of arms are becoming a rapidly developing element of monopoly capital.

Take, for instance, the McDonnell Douglas Corporation. It was founded in 1939 by the aircraft designer James McDonnell. Who at that time knew Mr McDonnell and his small provincial aircraft-building workshop? Now it is one of the largest U.S. concerns. The company's "peaceful" output is gradually receding into the background. With a turnover of billions of dollars--its own, loan capital and state money--the firm produces a motley assortment of modern military equipment from Tomahawk cruise missiles to F-15 fighter-bombers, and supplies large consignments of arms to Israel and other countries. James McDonnell, who has a personal fortune of $200 million, is one of the 60 wealthiest people in the United States.

On the other hand, the proportion of military expenditure in the increased state budget has grown sharply. In the past three decades the United States has spent about $2 trillion (!) for military purposes. The Pentagon has property worth over $230 billion and is unrivalled in terms of power among U.S. state institutions.

Both "commonality of interests" and the very nature of military business, wholly oriented on the state market, unites the military companies with the Pentagon.

As a result of the military-technical revolution the production of modern armaments is exceeding the potential of individual monopolies or even groups of monopolies. The state is using its own resources increasingly frequently to take part in the development and production of the most complex types of military equipment. State capital is becoming increasingly interwoven with the military companies' capital. The personal union of military business ringleaders, the military departments and the armed forces crowns the militarist state-monopoly alliance in the United States.

In strengthening its positions, it is creating numerous allies for itself and indeed finding them ready-made. High-ranking workers in the government apparatus are highly important among them. Another valuable ally is the corrupt section of Congress, particularly members of both houses' armed services committees who help to bring new programs into the world. The CIA and several other State Department subsidiaries are close to it.

"The functioning of the military-industrial complex," the Communist Party of the United States program notes, "is linked with the existence of a network of secret conspiratorial state organizations under its direct control.... Questions of life and death are being resolved increasingly frequently in this 'invisible government' in which the Wall Street-Pentagon axis operates."

Imperialism has fed and continues to feed the military-industrial complex, for its very essence conditions the desire to use military force to attain its class goals. But in reality the military-industrial complex is nothing more than simply a means for implementing imperialism's plans and goals. Using its ramified business and personal links both in the business world and in the state apparatus and having access to the levers of foreign and domestic policy, accumulating allies and fellow-travelers, the military-industrial complex is becoming an increasingly self-sufficient force in the socioeconomic system of imperialism and is lending additional impetus to military and the nuclear arms race.

The influence of the military-industrial complex is so tangible that even the U.S. ruling circles cannot hush it up. Back in 1961 Dwight Eisenhower issued a now widely known warning: "In the government we must guard against the military-industrial complex acquiring excessive influence.... The possibility of the pernicious growth of this power exists and will continue to exist."

U.S. literature has also produced a stream of items about the military-industrial complex. "Pentagon Capitalism," "Arms Civilization," "Profiting From War," "How To Curb the Military?" "The Economics of Death," "The Roots of War," "The New American Militarism," "The Military Establishment...." Many of these books eloquently describe the process of progressive U.S. militarization and the trend toward its transformation into some hybrid "military-civilian society." Bourgeois criticism of the military-industrial complex reflects the concern of the realistic section of the U.S. ruling circles that the military-industrial complex could push the country into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe. In a number of cases you can perceive the positions and views of those groups of the bourgeoisie which do not obtain direct advantages from militarism but are obliged to pay the military-industrial complex a tax tribute, whose main brunt, it is true, rests on the shoulders of the working people. [paragraph continues]

But in all cases the bourgeois outlook hinders an understanding of the true nature of the military-industrial complex. The recommendations by bourgeois ideologists as to how to "put the genie of the military-industrial complex back in the bottle" are pale indeed.

Detente is seriously threatening the interests of the military-industrial complex. Its representatives are therefore trying to "restore" the former international climate and bring back cold war times. To this end they have taken to the limit their activity as "well-poisoners."

Above all the activity of the so-called "political action committees"--lobbyist organizations of the military concerns which collect subscriptions from the shareholders of military enterprises under the slogan: "Either get into politics or go out of business"--has been markedly stepped up. Pentagon "fixers" have also acquired tens of millions more dollars. The military "lobby" was one of the main sources of finance for the congressional election campaign last year.

In 1976 the creation of the "Committee on the Present Danger", which is perhaps the military-industrial complex's most representative organization, was announced. In August 1978 the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength," whose official aim is "to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union" was created. Its leader, John Fisher, boasted that the "coalition" has already spent $10 million on propaganda against SALT II. Another political fosterling of the military-industrial complex--"The American Conservative Union"--spent $400,000 just to televise the movie "Soviet Might, American Myth. The United States Is Falling Back" [Sovetskaya Moshoh, Amerikanskiy Mif. SSHA Otstupayut]. Incidentally, leading roles in the movie were "played" by Senator Barry Goldwater, a long-standing idol of the military-industrial complex, and retired Adm Thomas Moorer.

Pressure from the military-industrial complex is also apparently felt in Washington's policy line. The U.S. President signs the SALT II treaty but at the same time the U.S. administration appeases the military-industrial complex by giving the "go-ahead" for the program to develop a new generation of MX ICMBs, promising to continue to increase the country's military budget and forcing on the creation of the so-called "quick strike corps," specially designed to curb the national liberation movement and invade "remote territories." In the Senate itself and outside there are forces which want to use the SALT II debate to push through new militarist programs, speculating on the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

The world encountered a new instance of speculations of this sort recently when Washington raised a hostile ballyhoo about the alleged appearance of "Soviet combat units" in Cuba. The fabrications were immediately taken up by those who would like to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty or at any rate complicate the process of its ratification.

"Why do many senators treat this treaty with distrust and hostility? The answer to this question lies in the fact that there are influential circles in the United States who objected to any agreements with the Soviet Union capable of improving or reducing strain in relations between Washington and Moscow. If these relations are tense, these circles' interests flourish; if relations become less tense, they no longer flourish but vegetate."

Who uttered these words? A communist? No. This is the opinion of a bourgeois U.S. newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

That the military-industrial complex is an opponent of detente and the limitation of the arms race is in general understandable. After all, its power and privileges are linked with militarism and conflicts in the world. But surely it is no secret that in the age of nuclear arms there is no alternative to detente and that the arms race has become a sort of "flight into nonexistence." Perhaps the pillars of the military-industrial complex hope that the nuclear storm will pass them by? Hardly, they are far from being naive. The point lies elsewhere, of course. First, fierce hatred of socialism and the presumptuousness of the kings of the military-industrial complex are prevailing over elementary common sense. Second, multimillion-dollar profits blind the arms manufacturers and their advocates.

As is well known in "Das Kapital" K. Marx quotes a statement by a British historian who noted that, with a profit norm of 50 percent, capital is definitely prepared to rack its brains, at 100 percent it flouts all human laws, and at 300 percent there is no crime it would not risk even on pain of hanging.

There can be no greater crime than that which the U.S. military-industrial complex is now committing by undermining detente and turning the handle of the arms race.

CARTER DESIRES TO AVOID PARTY SPLIT IN NOMINATION FIGHT

LD241615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Washington, 19 September TASS--White House Press Secretary J. Powell has stated that President J. Carter has not yet decided when to announce his intention to seek reelection to the post of U.S. President at the forthcoming 1980 elections. Powell remarked that if the preelection campaign for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination develops into a fight between J. Carter and Senator E. Kennedy then the President will do everything to avoid splitting the party.

IZVESTIYA 'REJOINDER' VIEWS NIXON VISIT TO PRC

LD240955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Once Again in Beijing"; From the "World Today" feature compiled by Ye. Kasimov]

[Text] It is not so hard to surmise what winds have once again brought former U.S. President Richard Nixon to Beijing. It is his desire to reappear on the political surface after what seemed to be a definitive shipwreck.

AFP reported that on arriving in the PRC capital Nixon made a statement characteristic of someone at the helm of power: He said that he intended to see for himself what progress has been made in American-Chinese relations and in strengthening them....

The program of the once high guest's stay has not yet been finalized. According to reports from Beijing, he is to meet with the PRC's main leaders and discuss all world problems with them, including the "problem of peace in Southeast Asia." It cannot be overlooked that a few days before Nixon's visit Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, had already revealed intentions on this score. He again spoke of the possibility of another attack on Vietnam, this time taking the previous military blunders into account.

Will Beijing share its military plans with Nixon in greater detail?

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES PANAMA CANAL TREATY ISSUE

PA222231 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Leonard Kosichev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has failed to approve the draft law on implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. Above all, I wish to note that the treaties regarding the return of the canal to its legitimate owners, the Panamanian people, were signed by U.S. President Carter and Gen Omar Torrijos in 1977. The treaties provide for the transfer of that interoceanic artery to the Republic of Panama in stages, beginning in October of this year, when a large portion of the Canal Zone will pass to Panamanian hands. The entire canal will come under the jurisdiction of the Panamanian state on 1 January 2000, but this October the joint U.S.-Panamanian Commission is to start operation in order to resolve problems of the use of the canal during the transition period.

A majority of the House of Representatives members refused to support the clause dealing with that commission, although it is one of the main clauses of the draft laws which regulate the process of the turnover of the canal to Panama. This was a new attempt to block the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties. Arguments as absurd as the complicity of Panama in the alleged spread of communism in Latin America were used as a pretext for this action. In the House of Representatives there predominated once again the interpreters of the interests of the same forces in the United States which dragged the Panama Canal negotiations out for 13 years, opposed the ratification of the signed treaties and attempted to leave the treaties without meaning by proposing various amendments. Now again they wish to assume the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Panama and pressure the Panamanian Government by creating a complex situation regarding the treaties on the eve of their entry into force. What will happen next? It must be considered that, unlike the House of Representatives, the Senate approved the draft laws which regulate the process of the turnover of the canal to Panama. A total of 203 in the lower house voted against the laws, and 192 voted in favor. It is believed that a joint committee will try to reach a compromise and that before 1 October the congressmen will again study the problem. Of course in Panama it is hoped that realism and commonsense will prevail in the House of Representatives, but in any case, as the Panamanian Government has stated repeatedly, on 1 October it will begin to exercise its legitimate right to possession of the canal.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DIRECTOR

LD201405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "SOVETSKAYA KULTURA and TASS Correspondent's Diary of Events": "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] On 14 September P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, received D. Boorstin, director of the U.S. Library of Congress, visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. During the talks, which were held in a businesslike atmosphere, questions of further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries were discussed.

KOROLEV REVIEWS PRC DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL

LD241446 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A Chinese delegation is here in Moscow for the Soviet-Chinese talks under an agreement between the two governments. It is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Yuping. In a statement for the press upon his arrival in Moscow the head of the Chinese delegation expressed the hope that the talks would produce positive results. Our commentary has been prepared by Vladimir Korolev. The Soviet Union he writes, has displayed plenty of goodwill to normalize relations with China. The Soviet leaders have time and again suggested this. In 1969 and 1970 they proposed to sign a special intergovernmental act in which the two sides would pledge to refrain from attacking each other with any arms, including nuclear. In 1971 this country suggested signing a treaty that would repudiate force. In 1973, it proposed signing a nonaggression pact and last year to prepare a joint document on the principles of bilateral relations. But China has held a negative stand concerning all these Soviet initiatives.

Last April the Chinese leaders refused to prolong the treaty they signed with the Soviet Union in 1950 for a period of 30 years. At the same time Beijing found it expedient to express readiness for talks with the Soviet Union on improving relations. Of course, China's refusal to prolong the treaty conflicts with its verbal wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet side expressed a readiness to base relations with China on goodneighborliness provided the interests of third countries are not damaged. The Soviet stand on relations with China was determined at congresses of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet leaders have presented it more than once. The party's Central Committee said in a report to the latest 25th party congress that in relations with China as well as in relations with other countries the Soviet Union firmly adheres to the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and a renunciation of force. This position of the Soviet Union has remained unchanged. Everything now depends on the Chinese side, on its readiness to show a reasonable and constructive approach at the talks.

AFP: Youping's Arrival Statement

OW231435 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, Sep. 23 (AFP)--Wang Yuping, leader of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet normalization talks, distributed the following statement to the press upon arrival here today: "Sent by the government and the Chinese people, in a spirit of friendship toward the Soviet people, with a sincere desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations, the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and myself have come to Moscow to hold negotiations with Soviet representatives concerning relations between the two countries. "It is well known that the Chinese Government last April proposed holding these negotiations. We have always thought that the differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not compromise development of normal relations between the two states based on five principles: mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantages, and peaceful co-existence.

"We seriously hope that the coming negotiations will bring about a real improvement in relations between the two countries. The Chinese delegation will do everything in its power toward this goal. We sincerely hope that these negotiations will produce positive results. This is the ardent desire of the Chinese people and, I believe, the Soviet peoples as well. "The Chinese and Soviet peoples built up a deep friendship throughout the years of common revolutionary struggle. The Chinese people have always cherished this friendship. I wish to use this occasion to convey the greetings of the Chinese people to the great Soviet people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition".

JAPANESE 'CONCERN' AT U.S. ASIA, PACIFIC BUILDUP CITED

LD240907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS correspondent G. Rakhovetskiy dispatch: "Forces Buildup"]

[Text] Tokyo, 11 September--The Japanese public is profoundly concerned at the buildup of U.S. armed forces in Asia and the Pacific. On the Japanese islands alone there are now more than 140 different Pentagon military bases and installations, at which 50,000 American servicemen are stationed. Here, too, the U.S. 7th Fleet operates constantly in the west Pacific.

The United States concentrated 26 warships, including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and 280 warplanes, in the region of Okinawa in August. During these maneuvers, which were on an unprecedented scale, they rehearsed the landing of a landing force and an offensive against an "enemy fortified area." As the newspaper ASAHI reported, citing a spokesman of Japan's National Defense Agency, these exercises were a rehearsal for possible combat operations by American troops in the Persian Gulf Zone, on the Korean Peninsula and even on Soviet territory--in the region of Petropavlovsk-na-Kamchatke and on the Kurile islands. The same newspaper pointed out editorially that Washington is gambling chiefly on the use by U.S. troops of the territories of other states, including Japan.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT LOOKS AT JAPANESE ELECTION PROSPECTS

LD240903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[First dispatch by new correspondent Yuriy Vdovin: "The 'Daruma' Waits To Gain its Sight"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo--The summer heat will soon subside but passions are growing heated in Japan's political life. Despite opposition protests, on 7 September M. Ohira, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and prime minister, dissolved the lower house of Parliament without apparent cause and scheduled a general election for 7 October.

This would not seem quite the right time to take such a serious step. He can hardly hope for success in the election, whenever increasing numbers of voters are voicing open dissatisfaction with the LDP's domestic and foreign policies. They are concerned at the serious recession in the country's economy, which has persisted for some years now, at the lack of prospects for emerging from it and at the conservatives' inability to surmount the economic difficulties. This is the opinion of the majority of those questioned in numerous recent public opinion polls. They said that they did not expect the Ohira government to succeed in halting inflation, rising prices and unemployment or in raising the people's living standards.

Newspapers constantly carry scandalous exposes of bribe-taking by high-ranking figures in the ruling party and the government for "helping" to promote the civilian and military products of American aircraft concerns on the Japanese market. The public fears, not without grounds, that those to blame for these scandals will, as always, go unpunished. Why, a reader asks in a letter to the newspaper ASAHI, "does the law in our country severely punish the weak and indulge the strong of this world?" An ordinary state employee who has worked honestly for 30 years is sacked and severely punished if he is involved in financial machinations, the writer points out. But former ministers and prime ministers who have taken bribes of 500 million yen each, as can be seen from the examples of Tanaka and Matsuno, not only go unpunished but also retain their mandates as deputies with the support of the ruling party. [paragraph continues]

A few days after the publication of this letter the newspapers reported that a Tokyo court had canceled the next hearing of the case involving Tanaka and his accomplices, scheduled for 12 September. The reason was that the former premier is engaged in preparing for his reelection as a lower house deputy.

Voters are alarmed at the increasingly insistent desire of certain circles to increase militarization, further strengthen the military alliance with the United States and organize military ties with Seoul and Beijing and at the attempts to depict the Soviet Union as a hostile force allegedly threatening Japan's security. Opposition deputies spoke about this at a parliamentary sitting dealing with questions to the government, warning that such a course is fraught with dangerous consequences. This is what 82-year-old S. Snozaki of Shizuoka Prefecture writes in a letter to the newspaper MAINICHI: "The Japanese people must not forget that, as history shows, the strengthening of the armed forces' position is a harbinger of war. Are we to look calmly on what is happening? Our diplomats, military departments and press must think seriously about this. It seems to me that the chief task which we must strive to fulfill is that of strengthening mutual understanding with the Soviet Union and establishing relations of peace with that country."

Why, then, has Ohira decided under such unfavorable conditions to dissolve Parliament and hold a general election? This step is interpreted in different ways. Some people believe that the Liberal Democrats are afraid that the situation will deteriorate still further in the time remaining until a regular election is due in more than 1 year, which will result in a further weakening of the ruling party's position in the country. Others voice the opinion that the prime minister dissolved Parliament encouraged by the conservatives' successes in the April local authority elections, in which the Liberal Democrats won a majority. By taking advantage of the opposition's disunity and the vacillation of the so-called center parties, which have recently been resorting increasingly frequently to cooperation with the LDP, Ohira is hoping to strengthen the ruling party's position in the lower house and to achieve a stable majority of 271 out of 511 seats. This would enable the Conservatives to reestablish full control over the activities of Parliament's permanent committees. They now have a majority on only 10 out of 16 committees--which creates a number of difficulties for them in preparing and implementing the draft laws which they need. The state budget for the current fiscal year is an example of this. The Liberal Democrats, who do not have a majority on the Budget Committee, had to secure its approval in circumvention of that organ at a plenary session of the lower house.

The election campaign is already in full swing. The day after the dissolution of Parliament the traditional ceremony of seeing deputies off to their constitutencies took place at LDP headquarters. To three cheers in accordance with custom, Prime Minister Ohira drew in one eye of a huge "daruma." This gay-colored toy--a Japanese version of Russia's vanka-vstanka [roly-poly]--is sold with blank spaces in place of eyes. When an innermost wish is being contemplated or an important event is about to take place, one eye is drawn in with black paint. The "daruma" gains its sight in the second eye when all that was planned comes true.

Approximately 3 years ago, during the last general election, then Prime Minister T. Miki confidently declared that the Liberal Democrats would win 280 seats. However, they won only 249, that is, not even half the seats in the lower house, and Miki was able to draw in the "daruma's" second eye only after 12 "independent" deputies joined the LDP. Nevertheless, the premier was obliged to describe the election result as a defeat and to resign.

Until 7 October the one-eyed "daruma" will stand in a prominent place at LDP headquarters, silently observing what is going on in the numerous rooms of that huge building in the center of the Japanese capital where, in exchange for tremendous vast financial assistance from the big monopolies, the country's domestic and foreign policies are formulated and implemented to their liking. It cannot be ruled out, it is believed here, that on the day when the election results are announced its second eye will still be drawn in and the chief role in giving the "daruma" its sight will be played by the same old money with which Japanese Conservatives are so generously endowed by those whose interests they serve.

JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS, U.S. EXERCISES ON OKINAWA SCORED

LD250943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Okinawa's New Role"]

[Text] Tokyo--An exceptional passion for military maneuvers has been observed recently in Japan. They are being conducted almost incessantly in different regions of the country, both jointly with the U.S. Armed Forces and separately. For example, joint Japanese and U.S. air force exercises are now in progress in the Aomori Prefecture in the north of Honshu Island. For a week from 25 September large-scale Japanese Navy maneuvers will be held in the Sea of Japan in which 70 warships, 80 aircraft and 16,000 seamen will participate. At the beginning of October the skies in the north and west of Japan will be for 3 days the arena for the largest Japanese air force exercises in the postwar years--exercises in which 550 aircraft, 48,000 soldiers and missile troops and a detachment of warships will participate.

These maneuvers are conducted under the pretext of rehearsing an invasion from sea and air. However, their organizers increasingly cannot hide the fact that they are pursuing altogether different goals.

An example of this is provided by the U.S. troop exercises on Okinawa completed at the end of August and held under the code name "Fortress Gale." Around 40,000 soldiers and marines, 280 aircraft and 26 warships took part in them. As the weekly ECONOMIST writes, it was the largest U.S. Army operation in the Pacific Ocean region since the Vietnam war. The main task of the exercises was to land a force with sea and air support. According to a report in the U.S. Armed Forces newspaper STARS AND STRIPES, operations to establish control over straits in enemy hands were being rehearsed.

"Fortress Gale" has once again drawn attention to Okinawa's role in the Pentagon's aggressive strategy. While this island was previously a most important U.S. outpost in the Pacific Ocean, it is now also being turned into a base for "quick-reaction forces" which have the aim of armed intervention in other states' affairs.

The holding of such large-scale exercises on Okinawa, ECONOMIST notes, shows that this island is becoming an important strong point for rehearsing operations and transferring if necessary the U.S. 7th Fleet from the western Pacific to the Indian Ocean and the Near East--to the straits of that region through which the Near East oil supply routes pass.

The new role assigned by the Pentagon to Okinawa in its strategy evokes resolute protests from the Japanese public. The Okinawa people, the newspaper ASAHI writes in an editorial, are seriously disturbed by the fact that the U.S. exercises were not conducted for the sake of defense but were of a pronounced offensive nature. The government declares that so long as Japan, in accordance with the security treaty, grants the United States military bases on its territory, it cannot object to U.S. troop exercises. But is it not clear, the newspaper asks, that the existence of the bases and consent to maneuvers utilizing the weapons of war are completely different questions?

ARRIVAL OF U.S. CRUISER AT BASE IN JAPAN NOTED

LD250910 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 25, TASS--The Bainbridge missile cruiser from the United States Seventh Fleet today entered the United States war base in the Japanese town of Yokosuka. The official purpose of the call by this atom cruiser is replenishing. The Japanese press, however, explains the unexpected call of the atomic missile carrier of the Seventh Fleet by the big Japanese naval exercises beginning today and involving ships and nuclear submarines of the American Navy.

Yokosuka has been turned into a permanent base of the Seventh United States Fleet to which the strike carrier Midway belongs and where nuclear submarines of the United States often call for resting the crews and for repairs. All this sparks off protests by the inhabitants of the town, who call for the removal of the dangerousneighbour, the American war base.

DPRK PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER STOP OVER IN KIEV

AU241252 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, Political Committee member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK Administrative Council premier, and Ho Tam, Administrative Council vice premier and DPRK minister of foreign affairs, who took part in the sixth conference of state and government heads of nonalined countries in Havana, made a short stop in Kiev today on their way home. At Borispol Airport they were welcomed and seen off by Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials, as well as by Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

DPRK NEWS AGENCY CLAIMS U.S. PLANE VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

LD211642 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21, TASS--As reported by the Central Korean News Agency, and American reconnaissance plane twice violated the KDPR's air space in September 20th flying over the coastal waters of North Hamgen Province. Seven such violations have already been recorded in September.

The agency stresses that this is a flagrant violation of the KDPR's sovereignty and a serious deliberate military provocation.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON DPRK ANNIVERSARIES

LD191547 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 37, 7 September 1979 published on pages 21-22 a 1,300-word A. Zhebin dispatch datelined Pyongyang, September and entitled "Double Holiday of People's Korea." It is pegged to the anniversaries of Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army and the DPRK's formation and deals with the DPRK's economic achievements and economic and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. The dispatch concludes by emphasizing the need for Korea's reunification and Soviet solidarity with the Korean people's "righteous cause."

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN CHAIRS MEETING OF PDP POLITBURO

LD242152 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 24, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here in the People's House. The meeting was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin.

The meeting discussed the composition of the special commission to prepare the draft constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, BAKHTAR agency reports.

AFGHAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION STATEMENT CITED

LD241604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 24 September (TASS)--An extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA] has taken place here. The BAKHTAR agency has distributed a DRA Government statement adopted at the session. The statement announces amnesty for all persons who are joining in the creative activities for the benefit of the motherland.

The document emphasizes that inviolability of the working people's rights and democratic liberties as well as the observance of legality and justice have been declared in the republic.

The statement also notes that the enemies of the April revolution do not cease their subversive activities and that they extend comprehensive aid to those who have been deprived of the possibility for exploiting and oppressing the working people. Calling upon the people to be vigilant, the DRA Government has expressed a firm resolve to frustrate all the plots and intrigues of imperialism and reaction against popular power.

Meeting and rallies at which the participants express resolute support for the government's policies continue throughout the country. According to the BAKHTAR agency, measures have taken place in many provinces within the framework of the "movement for voluntary labor," as a result of which tens of thousands of Afghan have been paid in to the state funds.

A meeting of the elders of the Mangal Pushtun tribe has taken place in Paktia Province. They expressed their resolute loyalty to the party and the people's state and angrily condemned the plot of imperialism and reaction against the April revolution gains.

In the Ghowr, Jowzjan, Takhar, Baghlan and Kunduz provinces there took place meetings of the representatives of the clergy. Their participants, too, announced their support for the people's government.

The Council of Mullahs of Afghanistan has issued a statement which expresses support for the election of H. Amin to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and approves the general line of the DRA.

AFGHAN SUPREME RELIGIOUS BODY SUPPORTS AMIN

LD242137 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In Afghanistan the Supreme Religious Council has expressed support for the election of Hafizollah Amin to the posts of general secretary of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. It also approved the government's general political course. Yesterday the cabinet emergency meeting with Hafizollah Amin presiding decided to pardon all who join construction work for the good of the country. The statement on amnesty says the republic proclaims the inviolability of citizens' rights and democratic freedoms and the observance of law and justice. The government called on the people to be vigilant and expressed determination to foil all plots against people's government on the part of the imperialists and reactionary elements.

USSR OFFICIALS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON AFGHAN POLITICIAN'S DEATH

LD250843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Tass report: "Visit to Embassy"]

[Text] On 20 September M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.K. Boldyrev and D.S. Nikiforov, USSR foreign ministry department chiefs, visited the embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow in connection with the death of (S.D. Tarun) candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, and signed the book of condolences.

INDIAN 'SEPARATISTS' KILL FOUR POLICEMEN

LD241636 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 24, TASS--A new terrorist act was staged by armed separatists in the Indian state of Manipur. As the PTI news agency reports, a band of insurgents fired on a police station in the town of Moiran, 40 kilometres south of Imphal, the main administrative centre of Manipur. As a result of the insurgents' provocation, four policemen died.

The Indian press repeatedly pointed out that separatists who try to tear away northeastern states and union territories from India maintain all-round contacts with Beijing.

KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL FRONT CONFERENCE SUPPORTS NUFSK POLICY

LD241443 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 24, TASS--A provincial conference of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea [NUFSK] has closed here. It was attended by 240 representatives of various sections of the population of Kandal Province. They heard and discussed a report on the activity of the provincial NUFSK committee, put forward new tasks in connection with a further normalisation of life of the population and strengthening of the people's revolutionary power. The participants in the conference unanimously approved of the home and foreign policy of the NUFSK Central Committee and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, condemned the actions of Beijing and the countries of the West supporting the chiefs of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW, RETURNS HOME

Departure From Moscow

LD211533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for Kampuchea's National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who has been in Moscow en route from Havana, left the Soviet Union 17 September.

The guest was seen off at the airport by M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Intrigues Against Kampuchea Condemned

LD211747 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh--September 21, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea manages all the domestic and international affairs of the country, and no intrigues can alter the existent situation, it was stated by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front of National Salvation, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

He has returned from a trip to Vietnam, Laos and Cuba. These visits, Heng Samrin said, have further strengthened the relations of fraternal friendship and combat solidarity among the peoples of the socialist states, enhanced the authority and positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena.

The peoples of the world, the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council stressed, become more and more convinced with every day about the irreversible character of the change in Kampuchea, whose sole legitimate representative is the People's Revolutionary Council. We are pursuing a policy of peace, independence and nonalignment. This policy wins the sympathy and support of many countries of the world.

Heng Samrin recalled that during the Havana conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries he had had meetings with many delegations. Dozens of countries, he said, have resolutely condemned the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime of genocide, have expressed support to the Kampuchean people in their efforts to defend and restore the country, devastated by Beijing's henchmen. Many countries have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea and have passed decisions to establish diplomatic relations with us.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON VIETNAMESE-CHINESE TALKS

ID222046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The latest session of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks has taken place in Beijing. This is what our Hanoi correspondent, Leonid Krichevskiy, reports:

The Vietnamese-Chinese talks started back in April. At first they took place in Hanoi, where five sessions were held. Afterward they were resumed in Beijing, where the delegations have met seven times. After 12 rounds of talks, however, they have not gotten off the ground and so far there is no hope that they will. The fact of the matter is that the Chinese delegation at these talks has assumed an essentially obstructionist attitude. It systematically evades the proposal by the Vietnamese side to examine issues concerning a settlement between Vietnam and China, although it was for this purpose, and only this purpose, that the talks were arranged. The Chinese delegation, however, is striving--and striving harder and harder as time goes on--to put the talks on a completely different plane. Beijing is showing a complete lack of desire for an actual settlement of Vietnamese-Chinese relations and intends to use the talks as a screen for the realization of its hegemonist plans against countries in Indochina.

At the last session the head of the Vietnamese delegation quoted an impressive figure: During the time in which the talks have been held the Chinese armed forces have violated the Vietnamese-Chinese border more than 600 times. All these border provocations, as is known, are accompanied by threats from Beijing that it will "teach Vietnam another lesson." Many Western agencies report that the nature of the Chinese troop concentrations near the Vietnamese-Chinese border is most reminiscent of the situation on the eve of the February invasion of Vietnam by Chinese armed forces.

Beijing continues to meddle in the affairs of Kampuchea and does not leave Laos alone, either, in the vain hope of turning that country off the path that it has chosen. Beijing has no qualms about anything: Its emissaries gladly pick out all sorts of rabble in foreign camps for Laotian emigres and send them to China to be trained as saboteurs who will afterwards be sent into Laotian territory.

Overall, all these actions by Beijing are undoubtedly a plot against the peoples of Indochina. The preparations for aggression against them is nothing but the intention to start implementing Maoist plans to recarve the map of Asia. It is noteworthy that such actions by Beijing enjoy the open approval of certain imperialist circles in the United States, Japan and certain other imperialist states.

SRV LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

ID211447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Communist Party and the National Assembly and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] we express to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the government and the fraternal Soviet people cordial gratitude for the sincere feelings and warm congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the SRV's formation.

During the revolutionary struggle which lasted almost half a century and particularly in the years of the war against American aggression and for the motherland's salvation, the people of Vietnam invariably enjoyed the mighty support, valuable and effective assistance and sympathies of the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union. At the new stage of the Vietnamese revolution the Soviet Union, true to its duty and to the spirit of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty, gave and is now giving the people of Vietnam mighty and decisive support and tremendous assistance in the cause of socialist building and the Vietnamese fatherland's reliable protection against the aggression, expansionist claims and great-power hegemonism of the reactionaries in China's ruling clique. The Vietnamese people are infinitely proud of their combat friend, loyal comrade and brother--the great Soviet people--and have firm confidence in them.

We take this opportunity to express profound and sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal Soviet people for their assistance permeated by the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism and to wish the fraternal Soviet people under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev triumphant fulfillment of the majestic tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress, a rapid and confident advance along the path of communist building and an active contribution to the revolutionary struggle and the cause of the defense of peace throughout the world.

May the great friendship, combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two countries' parties and peoples unswervingly strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV

Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee

Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee

Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Tashkent Visit Ends

LD241724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Datuk Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia, who is paying an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Tashkent today.

Before his departure he told a TASS correspondent: I am very grateful for the opportunity kindly extended to me to meet and hold substantive discussions with that acknowledged political figure of the present age, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I was indelibly impressed by the personality of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his sincerity, charm and warmth.

The visitor expressed confidence that the exchange of views which took place on a series of international problems and questions of bilateral relations will make an important contribution to the development of Malaysian-Soviet relations.

Departure from USSR

LD250826 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--The prime minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, today left the USSR following a week's official visit as guest of the Soviet Government.

RCP'S VASILE VISITS MOLDAVIA, STUDIES AGRICULTURE

LD211531 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM correspondent report: "Familiarization with Soviet Moldavia"]

[Text] Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Moldavia 12 September for familiarization with the processes taking place in the Soviet Union of agricultural production concentration and specialization, agroindustrial integration and the fusion of sciences and production, at the Romanian comrades' request.

That same day M. Vasile and his companions were received by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. In the talk which took place Comrade Bodyul spoke of the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Moldavian CP Congress and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the republican party organization's work to implement the CPSU's agrarian policy at the stage of developed socialism, increase agricultural production efficiency, resolving social questions in rural areas and improve the working people's material well-being.

The first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee devoted great attention to questions of developing agricultural science and introducing its achievements into practice.

Taking part in the talk were Ye. P. Kalenik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and other officials.

The Romanian guests then had a talk at the Moldavian Kolkhoz Council. Its chairman, N.M. Zaychenko, spoke of the council's structure and the tasks arising from the decisions of the third congress of kolkhoz members in the republic, the activity of science and production associations which play an important role in increasing yields and improving product quality, and the processes of agroindustrial integration and the concentration and specialization of agriculture in the cooperative sector.

The guests began to familiarize themselves with the republic.

YUGOSLAVIA SEEN FACING ENERGY SHORTAGE

LD130837 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 September 1979 publishes on page 3 a 650-word Belgrade dispatch written "specially for TRUD" by NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent V. Gavilevskiy and entitled "Oil or Coal?" It describes Yugoslavia's "acute need to save oil" through gasoline-saving measures and by using coal rather than oil in power stations. The dispatch concludes: "The comfortable, easy days of cheap oil are gone, the Yugoslav papers write. The country must now get down seriously to making realistic use of its own raw material sources and insure long-term planning in the power sphere."

WESTERN EUROPE

OPENING OF NATO NAVAL MANEUVERS IN NORTH ATLANTIC NOTED

LD250620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Large-scale NATO military exercises, code-named "Ocean Safari-79", have begun in the North Atlantic and the Sea of Norway. It was announced before the exercises began that their purpose is to demonstrate NATO's capability to provide naval support to Europe in a period of crisis or war. During the maneuvers, a transfer of reinforcements and military supplies from the United States across the Atlantic to the Sea of Norway will be practised.

CAMPAIGN TO SET UP 'EUROPEAN ARMY' HIT

LD241550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" presented by Vadim Volkov and (Kazbek Basev)]

[Text] Good day, comrades. While the participants of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly in New York begin the debates on the questions of security and disarmament, the session of the European Parliament which starts this week will discuss as its main theme the question of a joint European policy in the sphere of armaments. With this, one has in mind the creation of the so-called European army. This is reported in an AFP report from Strasbourg.

The campaign for such an army in the West has already been set in motion. Since there already exists a European Economic Union and a European Parliament, then one supposedly also needs a European army. It is even being contemplated that the FRG should have access to nuclear weapons. The apologists for the European army state that in it Bundeswehr will at last occupy a fitting position.

And all these military preparations being carried out in the style of the cold war are being concealed behind anti-Soviet fabrications. This dangerous course clearly contradicts the spirit of the times and the peoples' aspirations toward detente and disarmament.

FRENCH SENATE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Meeting with Ponomarev

LD250801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Deepening Detente"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin on 19 September between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and A. Poher, president of the French Senate. Taking part in the talk on the Soviet side were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; and G.A. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French Section of the USSR Parliamentary Group; and on the French side J.-L. Vigier, chairman of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group in the Senate, and H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR.

Satisfaction was expressed on both sides that significant progress has taken place recently in Soviet-French cooperation. Exceptionally great significance from this viewpoint is attached to the talks held in Moscow in April between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard D'Estaing. B.N. Ponomarev and A. Poher expressed the conviction that in the eighties cooperation between the USSR and France could serve as an important factor for insuring peace and security and strengthening the relaxation of tension in Europe.

In examining international questions the main attention was devoted to tasks in supplementing political detente with military detente. B.N. Ponomarev stated that in the Soviet Union's opinion everything must be done to prevent a new round in the arms race. Measures being adopted by NATO to step up military expenditure and launch new military programs, including plans to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, do nothing to promote the achievement of this goal.

The two sides came out in favor of continuing and stepping up efforts, including on a bilateral basis, aimed at ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament. The great role which could be played in this sphere by the further development of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French parliament was noted.

The meeting took place in a frank, friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Kiev

AU222041 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] As part of his official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Poher, president of the Senate of the French Republic, arrived in Kiev on 21 September. At Borispol Airport the French visitor and persons accompanying him were welcomed by Belyy, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; Serobaba, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; and Osnach, chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

U.S. VOICES CONCERN OVER GREEK-SOVIET AGREEMENT

ID241919 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Athens, September 24, TASS--The Greek public continues to protest against Washington's interference in the country's internal affairs. The U.S. State Department recently expressed "concern" over an agreement signed by the Greek company of Neoreon and the Soviet organisation "Sudoimport" for repairs of Soviet ships.

The leader of a major oppositionary party, the All-Greek Socialist Movement "Pasok" Andreas Papandreou stated that the story with the Neoreon firm is an instance of gross U.S. interference in matters of Greek's national independence, a violation of this country's sovereign rights. We are sure, he went on, that the Greek public will unanimously condemn interference by NATO circles.

A statement of the EDA Party (United Democratic Left) condemns the pressure brought by the U.S. to bear on the Greek Government. As is known, the Greek Government described the statement of the U.S. State Department as "ungrounded and inacceptable."

ISRAELI, SYRIAN PLANES IN BATTLE NEAR BEIRUT

LD241632 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 24, TASS--Israel continues aggressive actions against Lebanon. Today Israeli aircraft made a bandit raid against south Lebanese territory. Planes of the Syrian Air Force put up a resistance to the Israeli aggressors. Radio Beirut reported that an air battle took place over the highland terrain southeast of the Lebanese capital.

Israeli 'Invasion'

LD221234 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 22, TASS--Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles yesterday moved ten kilometres deep into the Lebanese territory in the stretch between the towns of Marj 'Uyun and An-Nabatiyah. The invasion was preceded by heavy shelling of Lebanese borderline populated localities by Israeli artillery. Coming up against the resolute rebuff of units of the national patriotic forces, the aggressors had to retreat in the direction of the village Qulay'ah which is controlled by the south Lebanese separatists.

Meanwhile, Israeli military launches invaded territorial waters of Lebanon and were running along the coast for several hours. Several launches were spotted near Beirut.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'FRUITLESSNESS' OF YEAR OF CAMP DAVID DIPLOMACY

LD250829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "The Near East: A Vicious Circle"]

[Text] There is intensive movement on the diplomatic routes between the United States, Israel and Egypt. Egyptian President as-Sadat recently visited Israel (for the third time!) and had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. American special envoy Strauss again visited the Near East. Egyptian Vice President Mubarak and Defense Minister 'Ali and Israeli Ministers Weizman and Dayan have made trips to the United States. Five rounds of talks have already taken place between Egypt, Israel and the United States on "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan.

The point of the increased diplomatic activeness is to be found in attempts to consolidate the results of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. The point is that the Camp David accords, the first anniversary of which has been marked in Washington with great pomp in the last few days, are rejected in Arab countries. They were worked out by the United States to suit Israel behind the Arabs' backs and against their national interests and the interests of peace in the Near East. The edifice of the Camp David accords is built on shaky foundations and constantly needs shoring up. This explains the feverish activity in the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo triangle. They try to give this activity the respectable appearance of a continuation of the "peace process" in the Near East which was allegedly begun at Camp David.

The main object of the speculations is the Palestinian problem, which the participants in the Camp David deal allegedly intend to solve as the next stage in the "peace settlement." But it is clear to any impartial observer that without the participation of all sides involved in the Near East conflict no genuine peace is possible. Yet the Palestinians themselves and their sole legitimate representative--the PLO--are not taking part in the American-Egyptian-Israeli talks. The bargaining is taking place behind their backs and at their expense.

The subject of discussion is the Israeli plan for so-called "autonomy" for the population of the West Bank and Gaza. But the essence of the Palestinian problem lies in the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate rights to self-determination, including the creation of their own state. There is not even any question of this at the talks.

"In official and private statements," the New York TIMES indicates, "Israeli officials have let it be known that Israel does not intend to give up overall political and military control over the West Bank and Gaza, and no local 'autonomy' which could weaken this control is acceptable."

Of course, Washington too is aware that the deadlock cannot be broken in the Near East settlement without the participation of Palestinian representatives in the talks. Moreover Washington has been forced to look at the position of the Arab oil-producing countries--the U.S. interest in Arab oil is generally known--and also at public opinion in West European states, which are inclined increasingly resolutely to support the Palestinian people's just demands. Against this background reports are appearing in the American press on possible "positive" shifts in the U.S. position on the Palestinian question, although Washington refuses, as before, to recognize the PLO.

The United States, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, a member of the Palestinian leadership, stated, has tried to convince the Arab opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty that Washington will make sincere attempts to involve the Palestinians in the Near East peace talks.

"In talking in a way which is not at all binding about the intention to change in a 'positive' way its attitude to the Palestinian problem while not even mentioning a Palestinian state," the Damascus newspaper AL-BA'TH wrote, "the American administration is releasing a 'trial balloon' in the hope of finding weak spots on the Arab front rejecting capitulatory versions of a settlement." This method is not new, the newspaper notes, and the Arabs are aware that it does not mean any changes in the policy of American imperialism.

The "Young affair"--the affair of Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who was forced to resign because of contacts with Palestinians--again confirmed this conclusion. The game of changing American policy on the Palestinian question ended as soon as Israel and the U.S. Zionist lobby demanded explanations and kicked up a terrible fuss about the matter in the press. So then Washington decided to sacrifice Young, stating loudly that no resolution in the interests of the Palestinians will be passed in the Security Council. In a word, the usual American position in support of Israel, which is also reflected in the Camp David accords was demonstrated.

The same situation arose at the recent As-Sadat-Begin talks. "Despite As-Sadat's statements on the success of the latest round of talks in Haifa," L'HUMANITE wrote, "such fundamental questions as Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and the status of Jerusalem have not been resolved."

It would seem to be clear to everyone that peace in the Near East cannot be based on the arms race and that genuine attempts to find peace must be linked with the detente process. At the same time "Camp David style diplomacy" operates in exactly the opposite direction. Deliveries of American weapons--that is the coin in which the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal is paid for.

In July the U.S. President signed a program for extraordinary military and economic aid to Tel Aviv and Cairo worth $4.8 billion. Israel receives the lion's share of the appropriations and the most modern weapons and is demanding double the annual quota of American aid. Deliveries to Egypt are not comparable in quantity or quality with those received by the Israeli military. In essence the American actions are aimed, as before, at strengthening Tel Aviv's military superiority. Thus, while foisting the Camp David agreements on Cairo, Washington and Tel Aviv are counting on still maintaining levers of military pressure both on Egypt and on neighboring Arab countries.

Tel Aviv is using the smokescreen of talks as a cover for plans for further expansion and aggression. An example of this is the Israeli military's piracy in Lebanon. This has recently become particularly dangerous. Sophisticated military hardware obtained by Israel from the United States, such as F-15 aircraft, is being set in motion for attacks on Lebanon. Tel Aviv seeks to suppress the Palestinian resistance movement and "resolve" the Palestinian problem in its own way--by means of physically annihilating the PLO and setting the Lebanese against the Palestinians. Using Lebanon as an example, the Israeli military is trying to demoralize the other Arab countries and break their will to resist.

Conniving with the Tel Aviv hawks has given new impetus to violence on the occupied Arab territories. The policy of "assimilating" the occupied lands has already led to the situation where the Arab population on the West Bank has failed by one-third, and that on the Golan Heights, seized from Syria, by nine-tenths. New Israeli militarized settlements are spreading across the map of the territories occupied by Tel Aviv like smallpox.

The latest phase in the criminal practice of consolidating the territorial occupations was the move just sanctioned by the Israeli Government to permit citizens of Jewish nationality to buy Arab lands in the occupied regions. This act aroused sharp protests from the Arab states and the Palestinians and mass demonstrations by Arabs living in the occupied zone. It demonstrated yet again where the slippery slope of separate deals leads.

Such are the first fruits of the "Camp David style peace," which has cast in even gloomier colors over the horizons of a Near East settlement and caused a sharp increase in tension in the Near East. The danger of direct U.S. involvement in the conflict is emerging. This danger is increasing as the Pentagon creates the "quick strike corps" for shipment to "hot spots" and concentrates American naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

Israel and Egypt are allotted the role of accomplices in the plans being nurtured. In this connection the Arab public was alarmed by the decisions adopted in Haifa on creating joint Egyptian-Israeli formations in Sinai and on supplying Israel with Egyptian oil. In the opinion of the French newspaper L'AURORE, "decisions of fundamental importance have been adopted, and they make the creation of a kind of Jerusalem-Cairo axis inevitable from now on." Let us add that this axis is intended for the American police chariot in the near and Middle East.

The Haifa talks, the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee Politburo notes in a statement, have not only failed to bring peace closer but threaten to lead the Israeli people into a new war on an even wider scale than the previous wars. Neither the Israeli nor the Egyptian people, the statement says, have an interest in their countries' becoming gendarmes serving Washington's interests in its struggle against national liberation movements and independent states, and they oppose the transformation of our region into an American base against the peoples of the Near East and the Soviet Union.

At the same time there is no end to attempts to split the Arab countries opposed to the capitulatory and separate line. Saudi Arabia is being courted intensively. Promises are being made to Jordan. Activity is taking place aimed at undermining the regime in Syria, as indicated by the provoking of intercommunity clashes in Halab and Al-Ladhiqiyah. Publicity is again being given to a "mini Marshall plan" for the Near East, which, according to the New York POST newspaper, "will place an impressive economic weapon in the West's hands" in order to involve "intractable governments" of Arab countries in "participation in the peace talks."

The actions of the initiators and participants in the Camp David deal are confined, as before, to the vicious circle of preparing new separate deals, and the resolution of the Near East conflict is impossible without an all-embracing settlement taking into account the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination, sovereignty and national independence and without a speedy end to the forcible occupation of age-old Arab lands by the Israeli military. Hence the fruitlessness of Camp David diplomacy--fruitlessness which cannot be compensated for by any amount of feverish diplomatic activity.

IRANIAN PRESS REPORTS ARMED CLASES IN KORDESTAN

ID242134 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 24, TASS--The situation remains difficult in the Iranian Kordestan. The local press gives daily reports of armed clashes between Kurdish rebels and the government forces.

According to the newspaper KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, disturbances in Mahabad caused by the [word indistinct] of arms confiscation among the population, killed eight, with many wounded.

CONFLICTING IRANIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS OF KURDISH ISSUE NOTED

ID250957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch under general heading "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 19 September--The Tehran press and radio report that the situation in the Kurdish regions is under government control. A number of newspapers, including the KEYHAN, note, however, that the insurgents, although they have been driven into the mountain regions, are not broken. They are continuing to resist the authorities. The insurgents' actions have been intensified, notably in the region of Nowsud where government soldiers, according to the newspaper, are under fire "24 hours a day."

Kh. Kermani, representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council in the Kurdish regions, believes, KEYHAN writes, that the Kurdish problem can only be resolved with the help of the army and active suppression measures. He rules out the need for any talks with the Kurdish Democratic Party and other insurgent organizations.

However, M. Shakiba, governor general of Kordestan, holds a different opinion, the newspaper goes on. He has again stated that "only talks and peaceful means are capable of resolving the Kurdish problem and bringing long-awaited peace and tranquility to Kordestan." The Kurds are not broken, the governor went on to say, and are prepared to wage a protracted war.

AS-SADAT ACCUSED OF 'ABUSING' SAUDI ARABIA

LD241422 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] Saudi Arabia yesterday observed its national day. Many heads of state sent their greetings to its king and people. As-Sadat, instead of offering his congratulations, poured abuse on Riyadh. In an interview with OCTOBER he threatened to reconsider his policy vis-a-vis Saudi Arabia and accused Saudi leadership of not understanding the aims of the Camp David agreements. However Saudi Arabia, together with the majority of Arab countries, takes a completely opposite view, a matter which arouses As-Sadat's anger.

"Washington recently advised Cairo to calm its nerves in the argument with Riyadh; it even played the role of a mediator to establish relations between them. However Saudi Arabia has remained faithful to the decisions of the Baghdad conference. Riyadh has also refused to receive the Egyptian vice president. In retaliation Cairo has begun pouring abuse on the Saudi leaders. It appears that the Egyptian president deliberately this time chose the Saudi Arabian national day to (?slander) it more strongly. However it is difficult for the Egypbian president to make political capital from his abuse leveled against the policy of Saudi Arabia which is unacceptable to Cairo. On the contrary, the Saudi Prince Sultan declared in May that his country knows how to defend its rights. It is possible to consider these words a direct reply to the anti-Saudi Arabian statements of the Egyptian president."

ARAB TU CONFEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN DAMASCUS

LD241446 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 24, TASS--The Seventh Congress of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions has today opened in an official ceremony here. One and a half years ago the headquarters of the organization were transferred from Cairo to the Syrian capital in protest against President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy. The congress opening today is the first forum of the organization being held outside Egypt. The organization has strengthened its anti-imperialist positions since the sixth congress. It consistently upholds the trade union rights of working people of the Arab countries and democratic freedoms, mobilizes to struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, comes out for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The Central Council of the confederation held a meeting yesterday to endorse the agenda of the congress and approve the draft resolutions, which are called upon to play an important role in envigorating the federation's activity directed at the protection of interests of the Arab working people, for the attainment of lasting peace in that part of the world.

MORE COVERAGE OF KOSYGIN VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Economic Cooperation Agreement

LD152000 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 15, TASS--A protocol to the agreement of September 19, 1978, between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia on economic and technical cooperation, and some economic agreements were signed today at the national palace.

The documents provide for the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the sphere of geology, the oil processing industry, farm-machine making. In particular, it is planned to carry out exploration and prospecting for oil and gas in the most promising structures, to reconstruct the oil processing plant at Assab, to enlarge its annual capacity to one million tons of processed oil. Consent on principle has also been given to render assistance in the building of a plant for the assembly and subsequent manufacture of tractors, combined harvesters and spares, and also for the manufacture of attached and trailing agricultural implements.

The protocol was signed by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov and Member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Endale Tessema.

Present during the signing of the documents were Politbureau Member of the CPSU CC, USSR Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, and other officials.

At the conclusion of the signing ceremony Aleksey Kosygin, on behalf of the Soviet Government, presented Mengistu Haile Mariam with a bust of Vladimir Lenin, the great leader of the world proletariat.

Later in the day, during an official ceremony, the Ethiopian-Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity was also presented with a gift: a sculpture of Lenin on a rostrum.

In the evening Aleksey Kosygin gave a reception in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam at the National Palace, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Departure Statement

LD161106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] A TASS correspondent reports from Addis Ababa:

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, left the Ethiopian capital today.

At Bole International Airport, which was decked with the state flags of the USSR and Ethiopia, the head of the Soviet Government was seen off by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia; Fikre Selassie Wogderes, general secretary of the PMAC; members of the PMAC standing committee; ministers; and also Kirnasovskiy, USSR Ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Addis Ababa.

An honor guard was drawn up at the airfield. The head of the honor guard reported to Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin. The state anthems of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia were played.

Before his departure, Comrade Kosygin made the following statement: [read by announcer]

On completing this visit to friendly Ethiopia, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and Council of Ministers, to the other Ethiopian leaders and to all of the Ethiopian people for the welcome and great attention which has been devoted to us. Our stay in your country has made it possible for us to be convinced once again of the resolve of the Ethiopian people to follow the path of deepening progressive social-economic transformations. We were greatly impressed by the celebations for the fifth anniversary of the revolution and especially by the demonstration of the Ethiopian working people and the parade of the revolution army. This was a clear manifestation of their revolutionary enthusiasm and a convincing witness to the support for the political course being followed by the PMAC from the broad popular masses.

We are satisfied with the results of the visit. During the talks we had with Comrade Mengistu and the other Ethiopian leaders, we evaluated highly the present level of cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and the prospects for the further development of relations between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty of friendship and cooperation as well as the agreements reached during the earlier meetings and talks in Moscow between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC.

As you know, yesterday, a number of joint documents were adopted, which, we are sure, will help strengthen cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. During the talks, both sides expressed their desire for a deepening of mutual understanding and considered each other's opinions and assessments on a broad range of issues including those relating to the international situation. There was apparent a unanimity of views between us.

We will long remember our meetings with the Ethiopian working people, with workers, peasants and young people and we will convey their friendly feelings for our country to the Soviet people.

We wish the leaders of socialist Ethiopia and the whole Ethiopian people further successes along the path of peace and progress.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE LAW AND ORDER RESOLUTION

LD250803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the CPSU Central Committee": "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law"--passages capitalized printed in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of improving work to maintain law and order and stepping up the struggle against infringements of the law. The adopted resolution notes that the line of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order is being consistently implemented in our country in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions of the USSR Constitution. Important measures have been adopted to improve legislation, improve the activity of law enforcement organs, develop public activeness and increase the public's role in maintaining law and order. All this creates the necessary conditions for eradicating all violations of law and order, eliminating crime and removing the factors which give rise to it.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee noted that tasks of strengthening law and order are still not being resolved effectively enough. In the struggle against infringements of the law full use is not made of state and social means of influencing and educating people. This work lacks purposefulness, a comprehensive approach and unity of action by party, state, economic, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations and often the broad masses of working people are not involved in it.

The CPSU Central Committee defined concrete measures aimed at further improving crime prevention, stepping up the struggle against criminal and other antisocial phenomena and insuring the strict observance of Soviet laws by all citizens and officials.

Special attention was drawn to the need to improve the activity of the organs of the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice and the courts which are called upon to watch over Soviet legality, society's interests and Soviet citizens' rights. Law enforcement organs must wage an uncompromising and resolute struggle against crime and develop and strengthen ties with labor collectives and the public. L.I. Brezhnev has indicated that the party expects from these organs "even more initiative, principledness and implacability in the struggle against any violations of Soviet law and order."

The USSR Prosecutor's office and the MVD are instructed to eliminate existing shortcomings in the work of subordinate organs, to increase cadre's responsibility for the task entrusted to them, to strengthen discipline and improve professional training among personnel and to insure the strictest observance of socialist legality in their activity.

Party committees are called upon to step up monitoring of the work of law enforcement organs, to adopt measures to staff them with trained cadres and to increase the party organizations' role in educating workers in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Communist Party's cause, irreproachable fulfillment of their official duty, critical evaluation of the results of their work and high political vigilance. They must display constant concern for expanding and strengthening law enforcement organs' ties with the public and creating an atmosphere of respect and support around them.

Party committees and primary party organizations are instructed to systematically examine questions of maintaining law and order and combating infringements of the law and to outline and implement jointly with law enforcement organs concrete measures to further improve that work and increase its effectiveness. Here Soviet people's increased intolerance of all kinds of antisocial phenomana must be taken into account. It is necessary to strive persistently to eradicate crime and rouse the broad masses of working people to resolve this statewide task.

It is necessary to insure that every leader, communist and Komsomol member is a model of moral purity and strict observance of Soviet laws and an active fighter for exemplary socialist law and order.

Party committees must pool the efforts of party, state and public organizations, labor collectives, ideological institutions, the family and schools and coordinate them in the struggle against infringements of the law. It is considered necessary for long-term and annual plans for party organizations' work in the working people's communist education to contain comprehensive measures to prevent infringements of the law.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms are instructed to increase the role and responsibility of soviet organs for strengthening legality and law and order and the activeness of soviet ispolkom commissions, deputies' groups and every deputy in this matter. These questions must be discussed regularly at soviet sessions and ispolkom sessions. Accounts and reports must be heard from leaders of law enforcement organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations on work being carried out to insure public order and combat infringements of the law.

Party, soviet and law enforcement organs and other state organs and public organizations are set the following tasks:

TO IMPROVE THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER IN CITIES AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS. To strengthen the militia's patrol and station [patrulno-postovoy] duty. To improve criminal investigation and inquiry work.

To step up the role of district militia inspectors in maintaining law and order and expand their ties with the population. To organize day-to-day collaboration between the militia and the volunteer people's militia.

TO CONSISTENTLY AND PERSISTENTLY COMBAT DRUNKENESS AND ALCOHOLISM. To monitor progress in fulfilling decisions adopted earlier on these questions and to discuss the results in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. To carry out more effective measures to prevent drunkenness, step up public and legal influence on drunkards, insure the strict observance of the prescribed rules for trading in alcoholic drinks and extend the network of addiction centers [narkologicheskiye uchrezhdeniya], including at enterprises. To step up antialcohol propaganda and make it more convincing and effective.

TO IMPROVE WORK TO PREVENT INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW AMONG MINORS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, LABOR COLLECTIVES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE. To improve individual work with adolescents. To develop the mentor movement and patronage more widely. Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and sports organizations, cultural institutes, organs of education and vocational and technical education, creative unions and law enforcement organs are to elaborate additional measures to improve educational work and prevent infringements of the law among minors.

TO STEP UP THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ENCROACHMENTS ON SOCIALIST PROPERTY. To impose strict order everywhere in accounting for and preserving material assets and to resolutely eradicate negligence, extravagance, distortion of figures and whitewash. To direct particular attention to stepping up the struggle against misappropriations in agriculture, transport and construction. To improve the activity of the control and auditing apparatus. To strengthen the militia service for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation. To increase the keenness and principledness of Prosecutor's Office supervision of the observance of laws on protecting socialist property.

TO STEP UP THE STRUGGLE AGAINST PARASITISM AND SPECULATION. To insure the timely discovery of persons avoiding socially useful labor. To insure that they are placed in jobs and established in collectives. To apply the measures envisaged by the law for influencing those who stubbornly refuse to work.

The main direction in preventing infringements of the law must be to step up this work in labor collectives and at places of residence. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," it is necessary to significantly improve ideological, political, labor and moral education in every collective and among all population groups, particularly young people and adolescents. An atmosphere of intolerance toward those who plunder the people's goods, malicious hooligans and bribetakers must be created.

In strengthening law and order, it is necessary to increase the role of workers' meetings, councils for the prevention of infringements of the law at enterprises, village meetings and other forms of social influence. Summing up the results of socialist competition, the state of discipline and educational work must be taken into account.

The attention of leaders of enterprises, construction sites and institutions, secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations, chairmen of trade union committees, chiefs of shops, shifts and sectors and team leaders is drawn to their personal responsibility for the state of discipline and law and order and for a timely and sharp reaction to reports and indications of instances of antisocial behavior by individual members of collectives. Thos who display indifference and unconcern in this matter must be strictly dealt with.

It is considered necessary to improve work for the working people's legal education. It is necessary to make fuller and more effective use of cultural and enlightenment institutions to this end. The efforts of law enforcement organs, labor collectives and the public must be directed more actively toward preventing the various kinds of conflicts which arise on the basis of family and domestic relationships while observing the necessary tact and consideration in this respect. The task is set of improving the study of the foundations of soviet legislation in schools, vocational and technical institutions and other educational institutions and in the system of party study, economic education and Komsomol political enlightenment. Speeches on legal themes must be provided for when unified political education days are held. Legal education work must be stepped up among those who commit violations of discipline and public order. It is necessary to increase the educational significance of trials and to hold them on visits to enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Party, soviet and law enforcement organs and public organizations are instructed to elaborate and implement practical measures to further improve the activity of the volunteer people's militia, comrades courts, public centers for maintaining order and other independent public organs. The working people's initiative in insuring exemplary order in settlements and at enterprises must be supported and developed. [paragraph continues]

Positive experience of public participation in the struggle against infringements of the law must be crystallized and disseminated. An attentive and sensitive attitude to citizens' proposals and critical observations must be insured and they must be considered more fully when measures are being elaborated and implemented to step up the struggle against crime. Regular remarks must be made on these questions by executives of party, soviet and law enforcement organs in collectives and places of residence, in the press and on radio and television.

The AUCCTU, trade union central committees and republic, kray and oblast councils of trade unions are instructed to elaborate additional measures to strengthen the trade union organizations' role in preventing violations of the law. More active use must be made of socialist competition as an important means of educating people, strengthening discipline, combating absenteeism and insuring the careful use of material assets. Measures must be adopted to significantly improve the organization of working people's leisure and free time.

The all-union Komsomol Central Committee, union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol committees must increase the role of Komsomol organizations in the struggle against infringements of the law, analyze the causes of antisocial phenomena among young people and adolescents, adopt concrete measures to eliminate them and insure the active participation of every Komsomol member in strengthening law and order.

The USSR People's Control Committee and its local organs are instructed to step up the struggle against violations of state discipline and the laws on protecting socialist property and to resolutely nip in the bud cases of deceiving the state. They must strive persistently to eliminate the factors giving rise to theft, bribetaking, extravagance and various abuses.

The editorial office of newspapers and journals, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the board of the all-union "Znaniye" society are instructed to improve the publicity given to questions of the struggle against infringements of the law, drunkenness, parasitism and money grubbing and to reveal concretely and convincingly the antisocial essence of these phenomena. They must systematically show positive experience of participation by labor collectives and the public in maintaining order and the selfless labor of workers on law enforcement organs to defend state interests and citizens' rights against criminal encroachments.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR MVD, the USSR Ministry of Justice and the USSR Supreme Court are instructed to improve the coordination of their actions and those of subordinate organs and on this basis to insure the all-round study of the practice of the struggle against infringements of the law and the necessary uniformity in applying the norms of soviet legislation.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON NEED TO STRENGTHEN LAW AND ORDER

LD241700 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1140 GMT on 24 September carries a 10-minute interview in its "Man and Law" program with Lt Gen Yuriy Mikhailovich Churanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, in which he elaborates on the importance of the CPSU Central Committee decision on improvement of law and order and increased struggle against violations of the law.

He says that this makes it incumbent upon the Procurator's Office, the internal affairs organs, judiciary and judges to wage an uncompromising and determined battle against crime, to rectify failings in their own work, to increase the responsibility of those cadres entrusted with tasks, to strengthen discipline and to improve the professional training of those involved in the war against crime. Churbanov adds that the participation of the public at large is encouraged in maintaining law and order--an element which is being seriously taken to heart by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations--work amongst young people in educational establishments, enterprises and in their homes acquires particular importance in this respect, in order to implement and draw up extra measures to prevent law violations among juveniles.

The deputy minister says: "Our work collectives are endowed with great power. And if there is created in every one of these an atmosphere of intolerance toward plunderers of national wealth, malicious hooligans, bribetakers and drunkards, then one can say for sure that cases of law violation will rapidly dwindle. Unfortunately, sometimes little use is made of this power which the collectives have."

All forms of social influence, Churbanov explains, must be implemented to strengthen law and order: Councils on prophylactic measures against offenses have a particular role to play, and especially responsible tasks face educational establishments, the system of political and economic teaching, people's volunteer militias, and public centers for the maintenance of law and order [obshchestvenniye punkty ohrany poryadka]. There must be improved organization of leisure, and of workers' free time; socialist competition must be more actively utilized; discipline should be increased, as should the struggle against shirking; valuable material resources should be treated with care and econoy.

The minister continues: "We must face the fact that the drunkard is a potential law-breaker. The struggle to eradicate this evil must not be lessened for a single day. Maximum persistance and consistency are needed here."

He adds that the CPSU Central Committee decision on law and order states the need for a thorough assessment of the results achieved in the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, for due exactingness to be shown to cadres, and for decisive measure to be taken to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

Churbanov says: "The main assessments of the state of the struggle against criminality, and for the maintenance of public order, which were submitted to the Central Committee, oblige us to adopt a critical attitude to the whole complex of problems of maintenance of law and order, and to define the ways of further improving the work of the internal affairs organs." In recent years, he notes, the internal affairs organs, under the leadership of party and soviet organizations, and with the aid of the public, have implemented a wide range of measures aimed at strengthening law and order. "This has been greatly facilitated by the important measures carried out in the organs of internal affairs over recent years, aimed at improving the professional level of internal affairs officials, at increasing the number of class specialists, and at improving initial combat and official training," he explains.

Socialist competition has become more wide-spread, the minister reports, and tutors have been engaged in more work. Qualitative changes have occurred in the ranks of the internal affairs organs cadres: Now all commanders and heads of internal affairs organs have higher and secondary specialized education. The majority of members of the ranks, and sergeants of the militia have secondary education.

The deputy minister reports that the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has an academy, 15 VUZ, and tens of specialized secondary educational institutions which train specialists with high qualifications in all aspects of the internal affairs organs' activity. The communists and Komsomol members in the Soviet militia serve as model examples to their comrades, with a high level of ideological conviction and responsibility.

Churbanov states: "In order to insure a radical change in the struggle against violations of the law, and strengthen everywhere the appropriate law and order, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is at present concentrating its efforts on resolving the following tasks: improvement of maintenance of public order in cities and other inhabited places; consistent and persistent struggle against drunkeness and alcoholism; improvement of work on prevention of violations of the law among juveniles; strengthening of the struggle against infringements upon socialist property; improvement of work on reeducation of criminals; and activization of the struggle against parasitism and speculation."

He concludes by noting that it is a most important task of the whole state to implement the CPSU Central Committee decisions on strengthening law and order.

KAPITONOV ARRIVES IN IVANOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD241518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Ivanovo today. He is to take part in festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the town of Kineshma. He was met at the airport by Klyuyev, first secretary of Ivanovskaya Obkom and Mokryakov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

GRISHIN CHAIRS MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION ON OLYMPICS

LD241840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A routine session on the preparation and holding of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow has taken place in the Moscow Gorkom under the chairmanship of Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. In particular, these facts were mentioned: During the Moscow Olympics, 1.5 million people will acquaint themselves with displays in museums and exhibitions. Eight million people will visit various functions and concerts in cultural centers, parks and gardens. Days of poetry, cinema, music, theater, variety, circus and creative youth performances will be held. Meetings will be held in the centers of the artistic intelligentsia.

A number of critical comments and proposals were made at the session. Appropriate decisions were taken on the questions discussed.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT BAKU MEETING OF FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

LD211153 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 August 1979 published on pages 1 and 2 the 3,600-word apparent text of the speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the 28 August Baku meeting of first year students with the Azerbaijan party and soviet aktiv. Aliyev notes the outstanding events of the current year in the Soviet Union and the world, and goes on to outline Azerbaijan's economic and cultural achievements and the current state of education in the republic. He notes the tasks facing the new students and wishes them success.

TURKMEN PAPER REFUTES CLAIMS ON LANGUAGE, RELIGION

LD240759 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 September 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences M. Annanepesov, corresponding member of the Turkmenistan Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "The Reader Continues the Discussion: Contrary to the Truth." The article, responding to an article recently published in the same newspaper under the heading "perfidy," refutes allegations by Radio Liberty on the status of the Turkmen and Russian languages in Turkmenistan's schools, and on religious liberty. Annanepesov states that the reason for the lack of mosques is that "the Turkmen farmers have never been distinguished by great religiosity." On the subject of meetings with relatives living in Iran, he states: "Western commentators are grieving for nothing over the fact that to go from Mashad to Ashkhabad, which are separated by only 300 km, you have to make a detour of several thousand kilometers via Tehran and Moscow, and they practically blame this on the Soviet Union. We would be glad to see guests from Iran coming by the direct road, rather than via Tehran and Moscow. But that requires not only our wish, but the other side's consent." He addes that relatives from Afghanistan do come to the republic, and goes on to trace the historical friendship between the Turkmen and Russian peoples.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

LD211455 Alma-ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "chronicle"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Askar Altynbekovich Kulibayev, Kazakh deputy minister of installation and special construction work, relieving Comrade K.M. Amirov of those duties in connection with his departure to study.

BRIEFS

OBLAST-LEVEL KOMSOMOL RESHUFFLE--A plenum of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee on 21 September discussed the tasks of the oblast's Komsomol organizations to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work. The plenum also examined an organizational issue. Because of the departure of (Pustir), oblast Komsomol committee first secretary, for training in the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee, Tokareva was elected oblast Komsomol Committee first secretary. The plenum was addressed by Zakarpatskiy Obkom First Secretary Ilnitskiy and Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee Second Secretary Soldatenko. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU]

FACTORS INHIBITING TYUMEN OILFIELD EFFICIENCY VIEWED

LD050751 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Burov article under the rubric "The Problem Requires a Solution": "Tyumen Precipices"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast--The majority of Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas Extraction [Glavtyumen'neftegaz] subdivisions considerably overfulfill their plans. Last year more than the planned number of multiple platforms [kustovye osnovaniya] were built and more than the planned number of rigs were assembled and moved into place. Transport workers, geophysicists, pluggers [tamponazhnik] and representatives of other services recorded a considerable number of above-plan ton-kilometers in their reports.

Let us reflect on these facts... Are the benefits from the high indicators recorded by workers in related sectors so great if they do not insure the most important thing--the on-schedule commissioning of producing wells? Geologists confirm: The current rate of increase in oil extraction rates can be not only maintained for a long period but even markedly increased. For a protracted period the oblast will be the country's main fuel and energy base. But it is necessary to do a great deal to accomplish this and primarily to increase the volume of all operations by a factor of two or three.

A key link determining the standard of management in the oil fields is the construction of prospecting wells. The more numerous these are, the higher the rates of increase in fuel extraction. The oilmen are not convinced without purpose that success in their work lies with the cutting edge of their drill bit. However, last year the main administration brigades did not fulfill the plan for the sinking of wells and the current lag behind the well construction plan already exceeds 260,000 meters and is continuing to widen. Moreover, the schedule for the second 6-month period is still tighter than than the first.

What has happened in the Tyumen oil fields? Why has such an alarming situation arisen here? "There are several reasons for the shortfall," N.P. Dunayev, main administration chief engineer, considers. "The severe winter and high water table have been a very great hindrance, and the power supply workers let us down..."

Of course, the main administration is quite justified in placing part of the blame for the supply shortfall of over 2 million tons of fuel on workers in related sectors and in particular on the power workers, who were to blame for the oilfields' equipment's protracted idelness. Let us turn to the figures. Last year the economic indicators for drillers' work deteriorated appreciably in comparison with 1977: Average output per team decreased by over 2,000 meters and the rate of drilling decreased. Out of 100 teams less than half coped with their pledges, while 30 did not even manage the plan. The following calculations are pertinent here. Losses of work time by drillers because of so-called organizational holdups in the main administration exceeded 2,000 days in one year, which is equivalent to several brigades being idle.

The administration's leaders think that the trend toward a reduction in average output per brigade will continue in the future: They say it is more difficult to maneuver with larger forces and it is more difficult to utilize reserves. Behind this assertion there already exists a whole conception which is clearly harmful to the interests of the matter. After all, many instances of lack of coordination, especially in the various intermediate components, have assumed the nature of chronic defects. For example, the transport problem is one of the most serious for the oilmen. Might it not be because the motor vehicle pool is used irrationally? [paragraph continues]

The drilling masters have repeatedly proposed revising the regulations for geophysical research, plugging and other jobs whose reduction promises to considerably decrease transport requirements. At present, for example, the preventers are checked before installation in each well. For this they are transported dozens of kilometers to the base and delivered back. But specialists are convinced that in West Siberian conditions, where wells are constructed by the special multiple [mkustoviy] method, two installations are sufficient for the drilling out of the whole cluster [kust]. There are dozens of such reserves.

Checks show a fairly widespread overstatement of so-called time paid-work. There have been occasions when a driver's time sheet has shown 36 working hours in a single shift. And so long as transport workers have no material interest in the early commissioning of wells, it must be presumed that they will remain a constant theme at conferences and planning meetings at various levels.

Despite the severe shortage of equipment, especially high-powered cranes, the derrick assemblers have learned to quickly assemble the oil rigs and move them into place. But even the overfulfillment of these plans does not save the drillers from idle time. It sometimes happens that in one rayon oil rigs are lying idle waiting for drillers while in another teams are idle waiting for ready oil rigs.... Surely it is possible to sharply reduce this mutual waste or eliminate it completely?

It would seem that consistent observance of the important national economic approach of orienting oneself toward the final result would make it possible to view the main figure in the oil field--the driller--in a very different manner.

There has clearly been less attention to drillers in recent years. "The difficulties have been beome more numerous, especially in recent year," Hero of Socialist Labor G. K. Petrov, the well-known foreman from Nizhnevartovsk, complains. "A great number of problems have built up. These include supplies of machinery, spare parts, chemical reagents, high speed bits and hard-wearing, warm and comfortable clothing and the search for new technology."

The reserves for improving labor organization can be judged by this fact: By simultaneously drilling out and equipping oil fields the Surgut Oil and Gas Association alone commissioned about 400 wells last year 5 days earlier than planned without an extra kopek of additional expenditure in comparison with 1977. But as a whole in the administration well construction times have not been decreasing but increasing since the start of the 5-year plan.

It is obvious today that not only individual teams but whole administrations can achieve high results. Thus, all the collectives of the Surgut No. 2 Drilling Work Administration each drilled over 80,000 meters. Each team here attained record indicators, while drillers who had only recently come to the Tyumen North achieved a high output comparatively rapidly.

Success is insured by the precise organization of work. Here installation work does not begin on wells until everything essential has been brought to the site--everything down to the last little screw and kilogram of cement. The exceptionally high responsibility of technologists has enabled waste and damage to be avoided. And one more little "key factor": The work front in the administration is prepared by start-up teams and if necessary (because of sickness of a member of the basic team, leave and so on), they replace their comrades in the basic work places. This special kind of "running in" helps a newly formed collective to compete with the most distinguished from the very first day. G. Spitsyn's team, which was trained by this method, started work at the beginning of the year and now confidently holds the lead in the main administration. It holds the lead despite the abundance of famous star collectives in the Ob region: These are all the Surgut workers' "secrets"....

They would hardly be called out of the ordinary by either a specialist or a person far removed from drilling. Work should be organized like this everywhere.

Unfortunately advanced experience is as yet spreading only slowly. The main administration attempted to introduce the so-called team relay system devised by scientists. Despite the fact that not even all the components taking part in oilfield development were included in it, the idea of reciprocal contracts attracted and promised considerable savings. But the undertaking remained only a slogan. Only a joint resolution of the main administration and the industry trade union obkom on the introduction of the relay race system was published. The practical attempt to organize drilling in a new manner and put well construction on a production-line basis came to nothing.

Nor is the organization of socialist competition at the required level among the oilmen. Many specially picked people appear to be engaged in this, but the thing is often done without feeling, formally. The team relay has been in operation over a year but the main administration has not once summarized the results of the labor rivalry. Yet, like any new thing, this initiative requires psychological reconditioning and painstaking work with people. This is the only possible way to eliminate the gaps in the key sector--drilling work--on which the successful implementation of plans in the Ob region depends to a considerable degree.

SHORTCOMINGS OF MACHINE BUILDING FOR POWER INDUSTRY

LD250757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Improved Equipment for the Power Industry"]

[Text] The amount of power available is a most important condition for the dynamic growth of social production. The 25th CPSU Congress decreed that in the 10th 5-Year Plan power station potential must increase by 67-70 million kilowatts. The creation of mighty nuclear, hydroelectric and thermal power complexes is based on increasing preferential development of machine building. With this sector, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, is rightly linked rising labor productivity and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy.

Implementing the set tasks, the collectives of enterprises and scientific design and technological planning organizations in machine building for the power industry, the electrical engineering industry and other departments have achieved considerable successes. Dozens of hydraulic and steam turbines have been manufactured. A power unit of 1.2 million kilowatts capacity has been produced for the Kostroma GRES. A 1-million kilowatt set of equipment was delivered to the Novovoronezhskaya AES. The installation of a fast breeder reactor is being completed at the Beloyarsk AES. A "millionaire" turbogenerator is being manufactured for the South Ukraine AES. Notable contributions to the common cause are being made by the "Izhorskiy Zavod", "Electrosila" and "Zaporozhtransformator" associations, the S. Ordzhonikidze machine building plant in Podolsk, and others.

At the same time the power workers have serious complaints to make against the creators of equipment. Because of a considerable delay in deliveries the commissioning of capacities at the Armenian and Rovno AESs and at a number of hydroelectric and thermal power stations is threatened with disruption. The "Kharkovskiy Turbinnyy Zavod" association should have dispatched the basic operating turbine to the Inguskaya GES back in the first quarter, yet it is now promising delivery only in a year's time. Leningrad's "Elektropult" is only fulfilling 50 percent of its contract committments. Enterprises under the ministries of chemical and petroleum machine building and heavy and transport machine building are letting their customers down.

Several all-union industrial associations, with the support of ministries, are currently trying through the sector departments of the USSR Gosplan to put back the deadlines for the manufacture of machines and units--which, of course, is intolerable. Such adjustments would cause a chain reaction of disruptions, place subcontractors in a difficult position and disorganize collaboration between sectors. The USSR Gosplan leadership and ministry collegiums must bar the way to attempts to make adjustments, orient labor collectives to seek out reserves and strive for unswerving observance of contract discipline. The experience of leading enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building in organized delivery of equipment to customers in complete sets, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, merits wide dissemination.

Enormous financial and material resources are allocated for the development of machine building for the power industry and the electrical engineering industry. Unfortunately they are not always used with proper efficiency. Uninstalled equipment worth hundreds of millions of rubles has accumulated at plants and construction sites. Construction ministries are failing to fulfill specific targets under startup programs agreed with customers.

Machine building for the power industry is extremely short of billets, and the commissioning of specialized shops at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association and at the Kramatorsk cast molding and forging plant has been postponed. The plan envisaged increased output of large steam boilers, turbines and heat exchange equipment. However, the Ministry of Power and Electrification's subcontracting organizations are holding up the creation of the necessary capacities at "Krasniyy Kotelshohik" plant in Taganrog and the Kharkov turbine plant. The pace of work on the construction of the "Atommash" plant in Volgodonsk is insufficient.

The practice of leading enterprises and construction sites convinces us that matters can be conducted in a different way. There is widespread knowledge of the initiative by machine building plants, installation organizations, scientific research and design institutions in Leningrad, which concluded a contract to shorten construction times for the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES. Over 200 collectives in the country have now supported the initiative. The "workers' relay" motto "From Complaints to Collaboration!" first proclaimed at the Nurekskaya GES, has been taken up on many construction sites. A most important task for ministries and departments and sector trade unions is to persistently introduce progressive experience of intersectorial cooperation and improve the organization of construction production. Effective forms of socialist competition must be utilized more fully.

Machine building for the power industry must rise to a new level. Scientists and designers are elaborating documentation for the production for AESS of a power unit with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts. Blueprints are being prepared for a nuclear district heating plant [atomnaya teplotsentral] and equipment is being designed for a nuclear power station to serve district heating systems [atomnaya stantsiya teplofikatsii]. The realization of these schemes will facilitate a considerable reduction in the expanditure of petroleum products, gas and coal to heat the cities. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the machine building ministries are required to put progressive power industry projects more rapidly into service in the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" envisages specific measures for improving the activity of enterprises' producing units and assemblies for enterprises under construction or modernization.

The party committees are required to establish strict control over the fulfillment of these targets, give every kind of assistance to labor collectives and activate cooperation among subcontractors, directing it toward the achievement of the national economic end results.

The more reliable the power industry's machine building base is, the more quickly power stations will be built and the greater our country's might will become.

PRAVDA ARTICLE DESCRIBES PROBLEMS OF OIL EXPLOITATION

LD241417 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 September 1979 publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word article by V. Timonin, general director of the Mangyshlakneft production association, under the headline "Difficult Oil, Managing the Economy Effectively." Datelined Shevchenko, Kazakh SSR, the article describes the problems encountered at the Uzen oil field in dealing with salt deposits and hydrogen sulfide contamination, nothing that they are shared by many of the country's oilfields. Timonin criticizes the sectorial institutes for failing to predict the geological processes which may occur during the exploitation of oil deposits, noting that this is due mainly to their concern to keep costs down, and states that the Mangyshlaknieft association is preparing to develop new deposits but that "It looks as though the old story will be repeated--There is oil and the desire to take it, but there is no optimal technology for extracting it, nor the relevant equipment." He briefly describes current experiments in using new processes in this sphere and notes that "one progressive direction in the oil extraction industry is the use of chemical reagents." In conclusion Timonin notes that tasks involving the design and production of machinery and equipment for the thermal receiver method have not yet been fulfilled.

GEORGIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS WINTER FUEL, ELECTRICITY

LD240957 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 September 1979 front-pages a 1,000-word GRUZINFORM report on a Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers discussion "the other day" of the "provision of the Georgian SSR national economy and population with fuel, electricity and heat in the 1979-1980 fall and winter period." The report, entitled "Make Rational Use of Fuel and Energy," indicates leading republican organs' general instructions regarding ways of saving fuel and energy and of insuring fuel deliveries.

LALAYANTS INTERVIEWED ON USSR OIL OUTPUT

AU222040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Interview, dispatched through APN for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, with Arkadiy Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, "Soviet Oil Today and Tomorrow"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Unfounded hypotheses regarding alleged reductions in oil prospecting and the oil output level have recently been widely spread in the West, sometimes even in the form of reports issued by official institutions. What is the true situation in that respect?

Answer: Oil output, including gas condensate, has attained 571.5 million tons in 1978 in the USSR. From 1960 to 1979 it increased by an average amount of 23 million tons annually. In 1980 and up to 1990 the oil output will also increase, however at lower rates of speed.

As to open oil deposits in the USSR, generally speaking for the whole country, they not only are not diminishing, but are even increasing, thanks to the new oil deposits discovered by Soviet geologists in Western Siberia, in Komi ASSR, and in other areas. The offshore oil deposits presently being prospected for in Eastern Siberia and Kazakhstan, represent a great, still unutilized resource, which will allow us to keep up the level attained in oil production and even to increase it.

In developing oil output we have always kept in mind certain concrete geographical areas, to which we are devoting utmost attention. In the fifties and sixties the center of oil prospecting was transferred to the so-called "second Baku"--namely to the deposits in Tataria, Bashkiriya, to the Kyubishevskaya and to the Permskaya oblasts. In the seventies, the Tyumen group of oil deposits began to be exploited at rates of speed unprecedented in the history of the worldwide oil prospecting economy. Now it is the most promising area of oil and gas deposits. The tapping of deposits in Western Siberia, carried out under difficult environmental and climatic conditions, can be called a truly heroic exploit of the Soviet people. Along with that, as I already noted, we have Eastern Siberia, Kazakhstan, the offshore deposits and other areas, where experimental prospecting is going on.

Question: Thus, we can say that the USSR oil output will grow in any case and that the future prospects are clear. Does that mean, however, that the simultaneous increase of oil shares in the country's fuel balance is also inevitable? Is it not planned to gradually replace oil by more accessible and cheaper energy sources, for the purpose of increasing the share of oil as a chemical raw material?

Answer: As a matter of fact, in 1960 oil represented 30 percent in the total share of energy and fuel main resources of the USSR, and in 1975 the share of oil increased to 43 percent. Guided by our policy of reducing the stress put on the oil industry, we are trying to reduce the relative share of oil in the fuel and energy balance of the country in favor of an increase in the output of gas, coal, water power and nuclear energy. We are also facing the task of increasing the intensified processing of oil, so that the same amount of oil can produce more oil products and raw materials for the chemical industry.

We attach great importance to the development of open coal output, including brown coal deposits in the Kansk-Achinsk Basin, whose reserves are exceeding 100 billion tons and at the same time we are devoting attention to the black coal deposits of the Kuznets and Ekibastuz basins. In addition to that the USSR is already cooperating with other socialist countries in technological processes for obtaining the entire range of hydrocarbon products from coal, similar to those obtained from oil deposits.

[Question] Relying upon the above-mentioned facts, and upon the, as we now understand, untrue assertions, the same Western sources are engaging in speculations regarding the role of the USSR as an oil exporter. To put it more precisely, various hypotheses are being propagated regarding future Soviet oil deliveries to CEMA member-countries, and regarding the possible "involvement of the USSR in competition for access to Middle East oil," and so forth. How are the prospects for the exports of Soviet oil developing?

Answer: As to our foreign trade with liquid fuel, the USSR, as is known, has been a longtime supplier of oil for world markets. We are selling oil to both socialist and capitalist states and to the developing countries. With the money obtained from those sales, we are purchasing necessary goods, machines and equipment.

We have always fulfilled and always will fulfill our obligations. The Soviet Union is interested in purchasing oil and gas as well, wherever it is advantageous for us, letting ourselves be guided by geographical and other conditions. We are importing oil from Iran and Iraq. Recently the oil deliveries from Iran have been reduced in connection with events in that country; but we hope that in the future, along with the increase of oil output, the planned quantities will be obtained from that country.

Imports of oil and gas in the Soviet Union are being implemented according to the principle of re-paying credits and has a purely commercial character. In addition to that, the USSR is unchangingly adhering to the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage. In talking about exports to socialist community member-countries, we must note, that in taking advantage of the advantages of planned economy, and in developing mutually advantageous cooperation, those countries are insuring their balance of fuel and energy supplies, mainly at the expense of their own resources and of their deliveries to the USSR.

Naturally, keeping up the necessary level of oil supplies in order to cover all needs of the USSR is by no means an easy task. It is not easy, because the task involves a great amount of prospecting and exploitation work, as well as large capital investment. We must also take into consideration the fact that it is necessary to prospect for oil deposits under harder climatic conditions and also to work offshore at great depths. All that demands that we search for new forms of effective cooperation, permitting us to cover the economically justified needs of CEMA member-countries for oil and oil products, in particular the needs for fuel used by motor vehicles and other means of transportation. For the present 5-year plan period those deliveries call for 370 million tons of oil and 46 million tons of oil products, we also envisage considerably more intensified processing of oil on the basis of introducing better technological methods and on the basis of largely using secondary processes (such as catalytical processes, cracking, hydro-cracking, coking, and other such processes).

It is also necessary to reduce the use of oil for power supply purposes and, first of all, to replace it by coal, electric power and energy coming from nuclear power stations. It is also known that the Soyuz gas pipeline will play a tremendous role for the additional supplies of natural gas to the socialist countries.

Great importance is attached to the measures to perfect the economic structure and the scientifically justified distribution of energy consuming production, and in particular to the great savings of energy and fuel as well as to their efficient use.

Such a comprehensive approach is precisely reflected in the long-term, purpose-oriented program of cooperation in the sector of energy, fuel and raw materials, which was approved by the 32d CEMA Session in June 1978.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD OBKOM MEETING

LD192246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The fundamental restructuring of Leningrad's industry has been virtually completed. It is now based on production and scientific-production associations. A powerful stimulus for further improvements in the city's economic activity was provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improvements in planning and perfection of the economic mechanism. This was discussed at today's meeting of the aktiv of the Leningrad party organization. In the report by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, it was stressed that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have worked out a comprehensive program for solving the fundamental problems of improving the management of the economy of a developed socialist country.

The session paid particular attention to an analysis of that which has been achieved and a summary of the results of certain economic experiments. There was talk of the necessity of raising the exactingness of economic leaders and maintaining strict compliance with state planning discipline. The session stressed the necessity of implementing autonomous accounting more extensively in all links of production, developing team methods of labor, and of using basic funds and labor resources more rationally.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD201722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Communists of Uzbekistan, at a meeting of the party econimic aktiv today, discussed the tasks ensuing from the party-government decision on improving the economic mechanism and the improvement in planning. A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party.

RASHIDOV VISITS TASHKENT CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

LD211357 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Visit to Exhibition"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government display constant concern for increasing the production of consumer goods. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, Uzbekistan's industrial collectives are making a weighty contribution to resolving this task. An account of the work which has been done and of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Development in 1976-1980 of the Production of Consumer Goods and on Measures to Improve Their Quality," is provided by an exhibition at Tashkent's Cooperation Center. The exhibition indicates the great reserves possessed by Uzbekistan's industrial enterprises for further increasing the output, expanding the product mix and improving the quality of consumer goods.

Yesterday the exhibition was visited by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau I.G. Anisimkin, L. I. Grekov, Yu.R. Kurbanov, M.M. Musakhanov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khadzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, K. Kamalov, N. Makhmuddv, G.M. Orlov and S.U. Sultanova.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24 SEPTEMBER

LD250205 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Kirgizia, the corn harvest has begun in the Tien Shan valleys. Leading farms are getting up to 140 quintals of corn per hectare. (0000 GMT)

The mass harvesting of sugar beets has begun in Kirgizia, where 40,000 hectares have been planted with this crop. Farmers expect to sell 1.475 million tons of sugar beets to the state. The development of plants has been somewhat retarded because of the long cold spring, and the harvest must be carried out in a short time to prevent losses. The harvesting machinery is well prepared. (0100 GMT)

The harvest is nearing completion in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Eight of the oblast's 12 rayons are now making above-plan grain deliveries. More than 48 million poods of quality grain--more than the annual plan--have been delivered. (0200 GMT)

In the Kuban, rice has been cut from more than 100,000 hectares, and threshing is in full swing. In Krymskaya Oblast, rice has been harvested andwindrows threshed from half the total planted area. (0500 GMT)

To date, more than 70 percent of the grain envisaged by the plan has reached procurement points in Tselingradskaya Oblast. (0530 GMT)

To date, Orenburgskaya Oblast has sent 3.5 million tons of grain to the elevators. (1000 GMT)

In Turgayskaya Oblast, 1 million tons of high-quality grain has been delivered to the elevators, and in Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, the sowing of winter crops has been completed. (1400 GMT)

Machine operators in Belorussia have completed this year's sowing of winter crops. The area thus planted has been extended by 60,000 hectares, which is almost entirely devoted to the more productive (Belka) strain of rye. The mass lifting of potatoes continues. The goals for the delivery of potatoes have been fulfilled by more than half. Over 200,000 tons of high quality potatoes have been dispatched to Moscow, Leningrad and the republic. (1600 GMT)

PROBLEMS IN STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCE NOTED

LD241536 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 24 September carried a link-up of harvest news from various republican spokesmen conducted by Semen Astakhov.

Astakhov notes that in Kazakhstan virgin-land oblasts are completing the harvest in bad weather. He says grain has been flattened by rain in many places and that vegetables have been affected too. Kazakh Deputy Trade Minister Krasnikov comments that vegetables are ripening 20-25 days late. He notes that there is an acute problem in storing potatoes and other vegetables, since Kazakhstan has stores with a total capacity of 352,000 tons whereas storage space is needed for 755,000 tons of vegetables.

Krasnikov blames this on slow construction work for building new stores and renovating old ones, for which he holds the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy responsible. He states that in future it is intended that 30 percent of crops not destined for the towns will be stored on the farms where they are grown.

Astakhov then turns to the Ukraine, where he says harvesting of sugar beet and corn is going ahead at full speed and potatoes, late vegetables and fruit are being gathered in everywhere. He asks vegetable procurement official Maksimov why fruit and tomatoes do not always reach the consumer. Maksimov answers that there are considerable losses of produce because of an acute shortage of packaging materials. He goes on: "The position is made still worse by many trade, processing and even procurement enterprises which hold back packaging materials which should be returned and use them for their own needs for packing for technical items, of which they are also short." Maksimov says the railways "systematically fail to supply up to a third of the cars allocated for transportation." He notes that this leads to big losses, especially of perishables. He remarks that a total of 1.5 million tons of tomatoes have to be procured and processed but that even before half this amount had been delivered there were complaints that there was nowhere to store them. Maksimov reports that until prices were raised in mid-August food enterprises were reluctant to take tomatoes, and equipment for processing them was not used to the full, or even stood idle; when prices were lowered, he says, the same enterprises began refusing to take tomatoes more and more frequently. He says they also refuse to take onions because they are subject to a 50-percent surcharge, and with fruit there are similar difficulties. He says "a number of active measures" have been recommended to remedy this.

Astakhov then turns to Uzbekistan where he says melons, tomatoes and other perishables are reported to have been lying for long periods at railway stations. A spokesman says that in the Hungry Steppe such cases did occur but that all is now in order. He reports that about 500,000 tons of cotton have reached procurement points.

Astakhov notes that in Azerbaijan cotton is being picked at a rate of nearly nine times the national average, and grapes and other fruit are also being harvested there. He says that to date 450,000 tons of cotton have been procured and 600,000 tons of grapes. Agricultural official Abdulayev explains that mechanization and good organization are responsible for such results, yields of raw cotton being in the region of 41-42 quintals per hectare.

VEGETABLE HARVEST PROBLEMS IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE NOTED

LD250928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Special correspondent Gennadiy (Braginov) reports on the vegetable harvest in the Non-Chernozem Zone. This year has not been an easy one. The spring drought damaged both grain crops and vegetables in the region, and led to irregular growth. Much of the harvest still has to be done by hand in the absence of suitable machinery for harvesting cabbage, beetroot, onions, marrow, pumpkin and capsicums. Combines do exist for harvesting carrots, tomatoes and potatoes. There is usually a labor shortage on the farms for manual harvesting also. Townspeople are then invited to come and help. Frequent rain and early frosts in places are complicating the work now. There are unfortunately reports that in some farms' machinery is breaking down and standing idle, that adequate transport is missing and that volunteer pickers from the cities are not always accomodated properly. The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture reports that the Non-Chernozem Zone has sold the state one-quarter of the planned volume of vegetables and almost 2 million tons of potatoes out of the 7 million tons planned. Moscow has delivered one-third of its vegetables and Leningradskaya Oblast 36 percent of the planned amount. Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts have delivered half as much.

The pace of vegetable sales to the state had eased off in Bryanskaya, Kostromskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. A mere 50 tons of vegetables per day was delivered last week by the Mariyskaya ASSR. Last week the zone as a whole delivered 134,000 tons of vegetables, twice as much as in the week before.

GOOD GRAIN YIELDS REPORTED IN KAZAKH VIRGIN LANDS

AU241247 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 22 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] Windrow collecting in the virgin lands of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast is going on round the clock. On the 150,000 hectares of grain gathered recently in 1 day per-hectare yields averaged 17.8 quintals, or half a quintal more than before. The 1976 yields averaged more than 17 quintals per hectare. In the most important grain rayons, Bulayevskiy and Dzhambulskiy, per-hectare grain yields average 20 quintals.

The Komsomolskaya poultry farm in Kustanayskaya Oblast has completed the grain harvest. The farm's per-hectare yields average 20.3 quintals of grain against the targeted 16.4 quintals.

A sovkhoz in Zelenovskiy Rayon, Uralskaya Oblast, has obtained an average of 20 quintals of grain on an area of more than 2,500 hectares.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT HITCHES IN VIRGIN-LAND HARVEST NOTED

LD241337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Vorobyev and GUDKA correspondent L. Turov dispatch under the rubric "Urgent Matter": "Get the Grain Under Cover"]

[Text] North Kazkhstan--The virgin-land fields are gladdening people with their good grain outputs. Farmers are striving to give the motherland more grain. However, obstacles are arising at times in the way of the harvest. One of them is the slow output dispatch rates. An alarming situation has been created in Turgayskaya Oblast. G. Kenasov, chief of the oblast grain products administration, tells the story:

"Last year's grain has not yet been shipped out. Even now storage space is being badly cleared. We are receiving 55,000-60,000 tons of grain daily but we are dispatching only 2,000-3,000 tons. More than 100,000 tons of grain is lying in open areas at the Arkalyk, Zhanadalinskiy and Furmanovskiy elevators."

The same situation exists in Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Dzhetygarinskiy and Naurzumskiy rayons in Kustanayskaya Oblast.

The workers of Tselinogradsksya Oblast have adopted high pledges. The grain flow from the fields is increasing.

"We are in a difficult situation," N. Ovsyanik, chief of the Virgin-Lands Railroad, laments. "We receive few empty cars. The Ministry of Railways ordered cars to be sent here. Some 2 weeks have passed since then and not even half of the promised rolling stock has arrived."

However, much depends on the Virgin-Land Railroad workers themselves. The grain trains are being formed only slowly at Atbasar, Anar, Tselinograd and a number of other stations because of idle time, late deliveries and delays in the repair of empty cars.

Local part and economic organs and railway leaders must draw the appropriate conclusions from these facts. The Ministry of Railways must also display greater exactingness toward its subunits.

KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN, RICE HARVESTING REVIEWED

LD240927 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Carrying out Harvest Work in an Exemplary Manner"]

[Excerpt] The harvesting of grain crops is in full swing on farms in the republic's northern, central and eastern oblasts. More than 3,000 harvesting and transport complexes are operating in the northern oblasts alone. Most of the harvesting machinery is to be found in these complexes and, as a rule, they achieve their best output there.

The Kazakhstanskaya SSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 10 September sovkhozes and kolkhozes had cut 20,703,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding grain) which is 84 percent of the sown area. The grain had been threshed on 13,796,000 hectares or 56 percent of the harvested area. In the past week 4.26 million hectares of grain have been harvested--an increase equivalent to 17 percent of the entire grain area.

The grain growers of Kustanaskaya Oblast threshed the most grain last week--1.17 million hectares. In all they have harvested 2.5 million hectares or more than one-half of the area. Over one-half of the grain area has been harvested in Turgayskaya Oblast, including 596,000 hectares in the past week.

Threshing of grain is slow on farms in Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts. In recent days the time lapse there between cutting and threshing has increased; 12-29 percent of the total grain area has been harvested. The machine operators of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts are not harvesting as well as they might.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs must adopt the most effective measures to accelerate grain threshing. To achieve this, maximum use must be made of every fine hour, equipment must be moved around if necessary and all conditions for highly productive work by the units must be insured on every farm, in every complex and in every detachment.

In a number of cases combines are bringing in damp grain because of the frequent bad weather. It is very important to clean it rapidly at the threshing floors or in grain cleaners and to dispatch it quickly to grain-reception enterprises to be further treated and dried. In a number of oblasts grain treatment is too slow.

Party committees and farm leaders must adopt all measures to increase supplies of grain to the state as the harvest work rate increases.

Farms in all parts of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast are harvesting rice. Some 23,900 hectares have already been harvested, which is more than one-fourth of the sown area. On most sovkhozes and kolkhozes the amount threshed is higher than the plan figure, although in many fields rice has lodged and so has to be cut and piled on one side. This reduces the productivity of machinery and the pace of harvest work. Rice growers must therefore make every effort and use all their expertise to bring in the entire harvest and keep the quality up.

It will soon be time for harvesting commercial crops on farms in southern oblasts. Despite unfavorable weather in the spring and despite having to resow some beet plantations, many sobkhozes and kolkhozes have grown a good harvest of this crop.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SCIENTIST TARAS SOKOLOV DIES 15 SEPTEMBER

LD182142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On 15 September 1979 Prof Taras Nikolayevich Sokolov, eminent scientist in the area of creating automated control systems, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of the USSR Lenin and State prizes, and doctor of technical sciences, died suddenly.

In the obituary, which was signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and also by eminent scientists, it says that Taras Nikolayevich Sokolov was an erudite specialist and an accurate and demanding comrade. He was held in deserved esteem by scientists and also by teachers and engineering and technical workers. For his great services to the development of science and technology he was awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. He won the USSR Lenin and State prizes. He was awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star and medals of the Soviet Union. The bright memory of Taras Nikolayevich Sokolov, who devoted his life to the selfless service of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain forever in the hearts of the Soviet people.

[Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 September 1979 in the Morning Edition published on page 3 the 300-word obituary of Prof T.N. Sokolov, who was "Born in Stavropolskiy Kray on 17 April 1911. "The obituary is signed by L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, G. V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, M.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Kirillin, L.V. Smirnov, L.D. Serbin, S.P. Trapeznikov, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, V.P. Yelyutin, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, K.N. Rudnev, P.V. Finogenov, R.S. Bobovikov and A.P. Dumachev."]

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION PHYSICS CONFERENCE--An all-union conference on applied physics devoted to the use of modern physical methods in research and control completed its work in Khabarovsk today. Representatives of scientific research institutes, industrial enterprises and educational institutions of the Far East and Siberia participated in the conference. Reports on the latest research of (?optical) methods, development and use of specialized electronic equipment and other problems of applied physics were delivered by well-known scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and cities in Siberia and the Far East. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW]

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--In exactly a month's time, the first ships in the 25th Soviet Antarctic Exepdition will leave Odessa and Leningrad. With them, also for the 25th time, will be civil aviation workers. Aeroflot will have 10 planes and helicopters working in the Antarctic. They will carry out prospecting work, take part in the loading and unloading of ships, help in the change of shift-workers at the polar stations and deliver essential cargos. As in previous expeditions, the airmen will help scientists study the ice matrix. This time, the Il-18 will also participate. Antarctic polar workers are building a special runway on the snow for it. According to specialists, the Moscow-Antarctic air link will allow polar workers to be transported to their places of work at the most convenient times. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD]

DEFENSE SPENDING DECLINES AS PERCENT OF BUDGET

LD51104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 September--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

Speaking recently in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown complained that "for the past 15 years the Russians' spending on their armed forces has grown steadily." And it is true, in comparison with 1965 USSR defense allocations have increased. This is shown by the figures in the USSR state budget. This year's budget provides for a total of R17.2 billion to be spent on the country's defense. In 1965 it was R12.8 billion.

However, as can be seen from official publications, in recent years defense allocations in the USSR have not been increasing. Comparing the figures in the budget for this year and for 1978, we find the same total--R17.2 billion. But since the budget itself last year was somewhat less, this amount represents not 6.4 percent of the expenditure part of the budget, which it does this year, but 7 percent. This means that while the absolute figures for defense expenditure in the Soviet Union have remained the same as last year, the proportion of defense allocations has fallen somewhat.

Defense expenditure in 1977, too, was exactly the same--R17.2 billion.

The Soviet Union has always shown concern for securing its own safety and for the due fighting capacity of its armed forces. But, as Leonid Brezhnev said this spring, "We spend on defense as much as is absolutely necessary. No less, but no more."

The lack of change in defense allocations defined in the Soviet budget over several years is convincing proof that this is the budget of a peace-loving state. It is appropriate to recall, incidentally, that the U.S. military budget has increased over the period from 1965 to this year from $49.6 billion to $126 billion.

BORDER GUARDS ARREST 'SPY' IN TRANSCAUCASUS

LD210845 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 September 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Border Life" a 1,000-word report by Commander V. Makarov entitled "On an Old Path." It describes the arrest by border guards of a "spy" in the Transcaucasus Border District. The spy had reportedly crossed the border and was attempting to make his way into Soviet territory along an old smuggler's path under cover of a thick mist when he was arrested after a chase involving border guards, a helicopter and local residents. It is reported that "silent weapons, currency and other things proving that the violation had been carefully prepared were taken from his pockets."

PRESIDIUM DECREES 28 MAY BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD211745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Taking account of the military services of the Border Troops and their important role in guarding the USSR's state borders, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has by decree instituted the Border Guards holiday. Border Guards Day, the decision says, is to be celebrated annually on 28 May, the day when Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree on the founding of the border defenses. On this day, festive fireworks are to be set off in the Hero City of Moscow, the capital of our motherland; the capitals of the union republics; the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, the Hero Fortress of Brest, and also Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Chita and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

BORDER GUARDS POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION JUBILEE MARKED

Moscow Meeting

LD210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Border-Guard Commisars"]

[Text] The political organs are the party's militant organs among the Border Guard Troops. The commisars in green forage caps rally the guards of the Soviet borders around Lenin's party and form in them boundless love for their socialist motherland and high political vigilance.

The Border Guard Troops' Political Administration is 40 years old. A ceremonial meeting of Border Troops servicemen and the capital's public was devoted to this event 14 September in Moscow.

Col A.M. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Administration, delivered a speech to those assembled.

Army General S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, Army General G.K.Tsinev, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, and Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, took part in the meeting.

Latyshev Article

LD211607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Col A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Administration: "At the Forefront"]

[Text] In implementing Lenin's precepts, the Communist Party has always devoted great attention to organizing the reliable protection of the USSR's state border. It has done really tremendous work to create and steadily improve border troops and educate reliable defenders of our fatherland's borders who are deeply aware of their noble task.

The party's militant organs in the Border Guard Troops are the political organs. Their creation and formation are closely linked with the general process of military building in the country and with the experience of forming political organs in the Soviet Armed Forces. Initially political departments emerged in border districts. They were entrusted with crucial tasks. The chief among these, as F.E. Dzerzhinskiy stressed, was to "...turn Red Army men on border defense into iron-willed, conscious guardians of the Soviet borders."

The Communist Party, taking into account the growing military threat and the deterioration of the situation on the borders of the young Soviet land, displayed tireless concern for the reliable protection and defense of state borders and for improving party political work in the Boarder Guard Troops. In 1939 a party Central Committee decision took place on creating a Border Guards Troops Political Administration. The statute on the Border Guards Troops Political Administration was approved 15 September. The decision to create political departments in border units also dates from then. That is how the formation of the unified, harmonious system of political organs in border troops was completed.

From their very first steps the troops' political organs showed themselves to be true champions of party policy, doing everything possible to cultivate in Soviet border guards staunchness, courage and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland. A shining indicator of the fruitful nature of their organizational and ideological work among the masses is the truly legendary heroism of the border servicemen to whose lot it fell to be the first to face the surprise strike by Hitler's hordes. Political instructors and military commissars who, together with commanders and all communists, cultivated high moral and combat qualities in border guards were themselves the personification of unbending staunchness and valor. Many thousands of these valiant party fighters were awarded orders and medals. The most distinguished among them--including Senior Political Instructor N. Rudenko, Junior Political Instructor I. Bugaychenko and Deputy Political Instructors V. Petrov and V. Utin--were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Border Guard Troops political organs withstood with honor the tirals of the war. Their workers were in the most difficult sectors, at the very heart of the battles. They led the servicemen into exploits by their ardent words and personal example.

In present-day conditions the role of political organs is becoming even higher as a result of the growth in the party's leading role in all spheres of the country's life, including in military building. The tasks of reliably protecting the Soviet people's creative labor, the complex and contradictory nature of the present-day international situation, the aggressive intrigues of the enemies of peace and progress and the intensification of subversive activity by imperialist special services against our citizens demand from all Soviet servicemen and especially border guards high political vigilance and the readiness and ability to thwart any hostile actions on the Soviet borders.

The party and its Central Committee, being concerned with questions of further strengthening border protection, display constant concern for strengthening the spiritual potential of the motherland's sentries and for insuring that party influence on the bases of servicemen is expanded and deepened. In accordance with the 21 January 1967 CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Improve Party Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy," organizational and practical steps have been taken with the aim of improving the structure of political organs and party organizations in the Border Guard Troops.

A significant stimulus to further improve party political work was provided for the troops' political organs by the "Instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy" approved by the party Central Committee in 1973. In fulfilling its demands, political organs in the Border Guard Troops focus attention on the key questiors of party work and primarily the leadership of primary party organizations and the education of cadres.

The main content of the political organs' multifaceted ideological and organizational activity today is determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

In accordance with the constantly growing demands, commanders, political organs and party organizations concentrate their main efforts on border posts and ships and checkpoints--that is, places where the success of border defense is determined. They educate communists and all border guards in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the friendship of the USSR peoples and combat collaboration with border guards and working people in the socialist countries and in the spirit of class hatred for imperialism and all the enemies of communism. There is no more important task for the Border Guard Troops than that of insuring the reliable protection of the border and suppressing any attempts to violate it with impunity.

The fulfillment of this task in present-day conditions, when a process of profound qualitative changes is taking place in the troops, requires from commanders and political organs a creative approach to resolving the problems which arise and a quest for effective new ways of protecting the border and training and educating personnel. Political organs, together with commanders and all communists, strive persistently to insure that border posts and ships are indeed real centers of party political work.

Thanks to the Communist Party's tireless concern, the Border Guard Troops possess politically mature cadres capable of successfully resolving the complex and crucial tasks of protecting the state border and educating personnel. More than 80 percent of the troops' officers are communists. More than 43 percent of communists serve at border posts, checkpoints, on ships and in the crews of planes and helicopters participating directly in the protection of the border. There are many border posts and checkpoints where every second border detail is headed by a communist. The commanders, political organs and party organizations of the units protecting our motherland's Far Eastern borders resolve tasks with a high sense of responsibility. They mobilize the servicemen to maintain constant vigilance and combat readiness and teach them the ability to resolutely nip in the bud any hostile intrigues and provocations on the border.

Political organs assess the state of affairs among the troops in a principled way. They educate communists in a spirit of Leninist modesty, honesty, party principledness and an implacable attitude to shortcomings, a sensitive attitude to people and a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them. Most political organs provide an example of the businesslike, creative style of work.

Just such a style is characteristic of the activity of the political department whose chief is Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Col V. Bubenin. An energetic, active communist leader, he has succeeded in creating an atmosphere in the collective which leaves no room for speechifying or excessive paperwork. The political department has focused its organizational and educational efforts on subunits and party organizations. In all the detachment's border posts party groups have been created which rally people around them and cement military collectives, forming a high moral climate in them and developing and maintaining the sociopolitical activeness of every serviceman.

Commanders, political organs and party organizations in the troops strive to resolve their tasks in close contact with local party, soviet and Komsomol organizations. Here they always obtain from them attention and support and concrete assistance in educating personnel and in resolving many questions in the life and combat service activity of the troops. The troops' political organs show tireless concern for strengthening the friendship between border guards and working people in the border areas--friendship which is an important factor in insuring the inviolability of the Soviet borders. Our border guards have always had reliable helpers among the local population.

Border Guard Troops personnel associate all their successes with the Leninist party's wise leadership and concern for people who serve on our motherland's sacred borders. The date 22 July this year was unforgettable for the crew of the border ship commanded by Cmdr V. Vyushin. On that day the ship was visited by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He wrote in the log: "Having repeatedly visited border ships and launches on the Black Sea, I note the excellent specialized and naval skill of personnel. This affords satisfaction. I wish the border-guard seamen further successes in combat and political training, fulfilling the socialist pledges they have adopted and resolving tasks to protect the USSR's state borders." This fatherly attention arouses a feeling of legitimate pride among personnel in the troops and inspires them to new patriotic deeds.

Today, looking back over the long path traveled by the political organs, we see particularly clearly how great are their services in the cause of protecting and defending the motherland's borders and in the cause of educating courageous sentries for the homeland who are selflessly devoted to the ideas of communism. In firmly and consistently implementing CPSU policy and bringing the party's inspired words to the masses, political organs have rightly won tremendous prestige among communists and all border servicemen. Under party leadership, filled with an awareness of their lofty responsibility to the party and true to their duty, they will continue to tirelessly cultivate in border guards unswerving devotion to the cause of communism and a readiness to give everything for the sake of the inviolability of our great socialist motherland's borders.

AIRBORNE TROOPS COMMANDER VIEWS TRAINING METHODS, AIMS

LD211456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen D. Sukhorukov, commander of Airborne Troops, under the rubric "Scientific and Technical Progress and Modern Weapons:" "Winged Guard"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] We continue publishing replies to the questions which the editors put to prominent military leaders--representatives of different branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

1--What is the combat potential of modern arms and military equipment, and what distinguishes the present stage of their development?

2--What special features does this introduce into man's relationship with equipment and the nature of military labor?

[Sukhorukov] The Airborne Troops are a relatively young category of troops. Next year we will celebrate our 50th anniversary. The tremendous influence which scientific and technical progress has on the armament of the modern army is particularly visible here.

A qualitatively new stage, which is still continuing, ensued in the postwar period, when arms and combat equipment began being created specially for the Airborne Troops. The Airborne Troops' development began to be conditioned by two very important factors--the improvement of landing facilities and their provision with new means of warfare.

A qualitative leap in the growth of the airborne troops' combat potential occurred, above all, with the creation of large-load aircraft such as the AN-12, the AN-22 and, finally, the Il-76, which are capable of quickly delivering large airborne landing forces deep in the enemy's rear by day and by night. [paragraph continues]

The fact that they are equipped with modern flight, navigational and targeting complexes makes it possible accurately to reach the landing region under all conditions and to land a massive force almost simultaneously in relatively small areas. The large carrying capacity and wide fuselages of military trnasport aircraft and the development and the adoption by airborne troops of multicanopy parachute systems have made it possible to transport aircraft and the development and the adoption by airborne troops of multicanopy parachute systems have made it possible to transport by air artillery systems, mortars, missile complexes, medium tanks and a variety of combat and transport vehicles. The Airborne Troops' arsenal has been supplemented by airborne self-propelled guns, 85mm cannon and 122mm howitzers, 120MM mortars, ZU-23 antiaircraft machineguns and new small arms. The firepower of Airborne Troop units and subunits has more than doubled compared with the war period. The development of communications facilities has insured the organization of reliable landing control and close cooperation between Airborne Troop units and subunits and units of other categories of troops supporting combat operations in the enemy's rear.

The present stage of development of the Airborne Troops' arms and combat equipment is distinguished by the comprehensive solution of questions of enhancing their firepowers, maneuverability and mobility on the battlefield. The fact that the troops are equipped with the BMD-1 combat landing vehicle and antitank guided missiles, as well as antiaircraft missile complexes and other fire weapons, makes it possible successfully to fight a strong, technically equipped enemy.

The troops' rearmament has fundamentally altered the nature of combat operations in the enemy rear. Airborne landing forces are now capable of resolving important tasks, giving substantial assistance to ground forces in achieving the aims of the operation. All this was convincingly demonstrated on the "Dvina" maneuvers, for example, when a landing force of 8,000 men with diverse combat equipment was landed in just 22 minutes.

Of course, changes in the combat potential of our category of troops and in the methods of combat operations have also changed the nature of the airborne soldiers' military labor. As previously, the guardsman in the blue beret is a man of exceptional daring, determination and composure, and he is bold and prudent in battle, adroit and hardy, he jumps boldly and is resourceful in any complex situation.

At the same time, if you compare him with the airborne soldiers of the first generations, he is a man with a broader military, technical and general horizon. This applies most fully to our command cadres. I have already spoken of the Airborne Troops units' close cooperation with other categories of troops. This circumstance requires our commanders to have in-depth knowledge of the combat potential and methods of combat application of artillery, aircraft and communications, that is, knowledge of every component of the military view.

A mass of diverse equipment--from combat vehicles to missiles--can be delivered to the enemy's rear along with personnel. It is clear that probably nowhere is interchangeability so important as during operations in the enemy rear. Hence the conclusion: Every airborne soldier must master many allied specialities, which are all the time growing in number in the Airborne Troops. The airborne soldier is a submachine gunner, demolition engineer, scout and radio operator.

We endeavor to train soldiers and sergeants to be enterprising and capable of acting intelligently in battle, even if they have to remain alone, detached from their subunit. Our airborne soldier is ready at any minute to take the place of a section or crew commander who has been put out of action, while NCO is ready to take over from a platoon or even company commander.

Combat in the enemy's rear is full of surprises and sudden changes in the situation. The airborne soldier's most important qualities are those of not losing his head and being able to take correct countermeasures against enemy actions, and they are developed during daily lessons in classrooms, on training grounds and on exercises conducted in a situation as close as possible to a combat situation. We pay special attention to educating airborne soldiers in the spirit of profound ideological conviction and infinite devotion to their motherland and people, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. We are earnestly improving the soldiers' psychological training and equipping special classrooms and training grounds for the purpose.

Finally, a parachute jump from a modern high-speed aircraft makes additional increased demands on the soldiers' physical and special training. Even though we get young men who have undergone initial airborne landing training in DOSAAF, they become real airborne soldiers, however, in the units. The realization of this task is facilitated by diverse facilities of the material training base--from trampolines and looping wheels to training mockups of modern military transport aircraft. Incidentally, the latest training facilities are firmly established in the training process. Soldiers have at their disposal automated training devices, radio-equipped and mechanized tactical fields and target ranges, vehicle testing grounds and parachute training sites.

I have named here just a few of the new features characteristic of the soldier of the "winged guard." Utterly devoted to the motherland and the party, mastering the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them and learning how to make the maximum use of its potential, airborne soldiers are making a worthy contribution to the cause of enhancing the armed forces' combat readiness.

SOVIET MILITARY LEADERS HONOR DECEASED GENERAL

LD141059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Last Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 3 September servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and working people in the capital bade a final farewell to Hero of the Soviet Union General Aleksey Ivanovich Radziyevskiy, prominent Soviet military leader and active participant in the Great Patriotic War.

In the honor guard were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR deputy defense ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr N.N. Alekseyev and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov; I.F. Kosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan; and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

Also in the honor guard were army, navy and air force attaches to the embassies of a number of socialist countries in the USSR.